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THE DISORDER IN IRELAND

THE LAND LEAGUERS AND THEIR VIOLENT ACTS.

CABINET MEETINGS UPON THE DISTURBANCE—LAND MEETINGS TO BE HELD TO-DAY—OSTRACISM UPON BOTH SIDES—PROGRESS OF THE AGITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There have been two Cabinet meetings during the present week, and others will be held soon. It is generally supposed that the Irish land question was the principal subject of the Cabinet deliberations, and that it will be a leading subject of legislation at the next session of Parliament. The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says: "If the only true remedy is to be found in some equitable method of turning the tenant into a proprietor, we see no reason why such a method should not be carefully and dispassionately considered."

With reference to the announcement that the resident magistrate will be in constant attendance at Lough Mask, it should be observed that an order from a magistrate is necessary to authorize troops to fire on a mob.

Lord Clonecurry has taken a house at Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, England, for the Winter. The effect of his leaving Ireland will be to deprive labor of employment to the extent of £4,000 a year.

A land meeting will be held at the gates of Mr. Boycott's house on Sunday. Twelve other land meetings will also be held on Sunday.

LOUGH MASK, Nov. 13.—A woman who had sold food to one of the Orangemen here was "carded" last night.

The Mr. Wheeler who was shot and killed near Oola, County Limerick, was the son of a Protestant farmer, and not an agent. He had taken a farm from which the tenant had been evicted. The assassin fired from behind a wall, and must have been able to get quite close to his victim, owing to the dusk of evening, as a portion of Mr. Wheeler's head was shot away. Mr. Wheeler's body and head show 11 distinct wounds.

FOXFORDOWN, Nov. 13.—The artisans here have initiated a movement for ostracizing the members of the Land League by refusing to deal with or work for any member of that organization.

THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

DISCUSSING THE MAGISTRACY BILL—SENTENCES OF PERSONS WHO OPPOSED ENFORCEMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS DECREES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies has appointed a committee favorable to the proposal for instituting an inquiry into the case of Gen. de Cissey. The Chamber has commenced the discussion of the bill for the reform of the magistracy.

The Correctional Tribunal has passed sentence upon the persons who obstructed the Police of Paris in the execution of the decrees against the unauthorized societies, among them M. Cochin, to one month's imprisonment, Viscounts de Lassus and Amelot and the Marquis de Boishebert to imprisonment for a fortnight.

The *Republique Francaise* says: "The Chamber of Deputies was right, both in giving priority to the Magistracy bill, urgency of which is becoming more and more apparent, and in expressing its sincere desire for co-operation in the work, still to be accomplished, of the men who have so bravely withstood the clerical insurrection. The life Senatorship rendered vacant by the death of M. Broca, falls to the turn of the advanced Left, who, at a meeting under the Presidency of Victor Hugo, chose Gen. Farre, the present Minister of War.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Russian answer to the late Chinese concessions has been formulated, so that the Russian stipulations are now definitely known, and with a mutual disposition to arrange matters amicably, it can hardly be supposed that the demands for the reimbursement of the expenses of the Russian Pacific squadron can fail to be satisfactorily disposed of.

A dispatch from Agram, dated Nov. 12, says: "The earthquakes continued last night, and there were fresh shocks this morning, afternoon, and evening. There has been further devastation. Half the town has been destroyed, and half of the inhabitants are rendered homeless. Many people have left the town, while the poorer classes are encamped in sheds. Panic prevails, but the authorities work unceasingly to relieve the distress. The Government has sent military engineers and workmen to assist in the measures of relief. Two new volcanoes have formed near Agram and are in full eruption. Several hot springs have risen."

A dispatch published in this city yesterday, announcing the death of M. Frère-Orban, the Belgian Prime Minister, is without foundation.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The *Popolo Romano* states that the revenue receipts for the present financial year will show a surplus of at least 10,000,000 lire as compared with the final budget estimates.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The last Spanish mail brought for the use of the island Government $1,000,000 in specie. The birth of the Spanish Princess has been celebrated by King Alfonso by conferring upon a number of persons here titles and decorations. Among the latter is Don Cayetano Sanfelipe, Vice-President of the Board of the Liberal Party, has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella Catolica.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—Two thousand Turkish troops have been sent to Volo.

The members of the Albanian League at Scutari continue favorable to the cession of Dulcigno, but the chief of the League raises difficulties in the way of carrying the plan to fulfillment.

GOVERNOR-ELECT PORTER'S FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The office of the First Controller of the Treasury was yesterday elaborately decorated with flags, plants, flowers, &c., by the ladies of the bureau as a mark of respect to the ex-First Controller, Judge Porter, Governor-elect of Indiana, who occupied the room this morning receiving calls from the employes of the division and others. A welcoming address was delivered by First Controller Lawrence, to which Judge Porter responded, and other remarks were made by Secretary Sherman and J. A. Thompson, of the First Controller's office. A poem was read by Miss J. F. Waite, an employe of the bureau.

WADE HAMPTON'S ADVICE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 13.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Senator Hampton saying: "I think it very important, especially of the South, that the Democratic Party should retain its organization. The fact that our friends of the North were not able to give us as large a vote as they hoped for is no reason that we should desert them. The policy of the party will be dictated by future events. I regard the Presidential election as settled, and I should oppose any action looking to a contest on mere technical grounds as revolutionary."

RHODE ISLAND'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—The official count gives Garfield 18,195; Hancock, 10,305; Weaver, 236; Dow, 20.

INDIANS ATTACKING SOLDIERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 13.—News was received here to-day at department head-quarters that Lieut. Hennessey, of the Eleventh Infantry, and 15 men, who had been detailed to protect the mouth of Russel-Shell Run to receive supplies and boats from Fort Benton, were attacked by Sioux Indians on the 9th inst. Lieut. Hennessey was killed and [illegible] of the men were wounded. The force of the savages [illegible] hundred. [illegible] Fort Keogh to render any needed assistance, since which time no further news has been received. Lieut. Hennessey feared that the Sioux might get reinforcements from some of Sitting Bull's band, and an attempt be made to commit further depredations, but the fears were believed at head-quarters to be groundless.

FLORIDA TO BE REDEEMED.

BOURBON FRAUD OVERREACHING ITSELF—PROBABILITY THAT THE WRONGS WILL BE RIGHTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 13.—Florida, in succumbing to the precedent established by Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina, fully appreciates the force of the first plank of the Democratic platform, which declares in favor of the principles of the Democratic Party as illustrated by a long line of Democratic statesmen, and the Republicans of this State now know that such an illustration serves to teach fraud at the ballot-box, even to the extent of murder. Out of this so-called election the high-toned and chivalric Southern politician may gather this as a moral: that this wholesale fraud must result in seating two Republican members of Congress and depriving one Democratic Senator from taking his seat. To many this will seem a strange proposition, but when it is stated that the frauds committed were so stupendous in their operation and so ill concealed that a quo warranto proceeding must necessarily result in the elections being declared void, the readers of THE TIMES can comprehend that, as Congress must decide as to the election and qualifications of its members, it may decide that a Legislature illegally elected cannot legally elect a United States Senator.

There was no election, so far as Republicans were concerned, outside of Duval and Leon Counties. United States laws and the State election laws were openly and defiantly set aside. United States Marshals were driven from the performance of their duties at the points of shot-guns; some were taken to Georgia and elsewhere; thousands of Republican voters were driven from the polling-places; "tissue ballots" and the "little jokers" were put in the ballot-boxes to such an extent that for the want of Republican ballots the Democrats were compelled to take out their own ballots in order to make the vote cast tally with the registration; Supervisors of Elections and Marshals, acting under the United States laws, were refused admittance inside the polling-places during the counting of the ballots. In other words, there is not a single provision of the election laws, either of the United States or the State, that has not been violated willfully and knowingly by the Democrats of Florida. The Republicans have not, however, been asleep, and the Executive Committee has now in its possession the names of the offenders, and as the United States Grand Jury has been convened one may expect to hear of the hereafter not contemplated in the Democratic platform. There is not a Republican in the State to-day but would scorn an overture, and this is only mentioned as the Democrats have made an attempt in that direction, which was so promptly repulsed as to discourage them from a further effort. Bisbee, Republican, will get his seat from the First Congressional District, and Witherspoon will succeed Davidson, Democrat, in the Second District, while Jones, the present member of the Democratic Senate, will find it exceedingly difficult to succeed himself.

WILLIE SPRAGUE DISCHARGED.

PROOF THAT THE BOYS WERE FIRING ONLY POWDER—THOMPSON NOT AIMED AT.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Nov. 13.—Willie Sprague was tried to-day for an alleged murderous attack on Robert Thompson, the Trustee of his mother's estate. The examination was held at Wakefield, and did not adjourn until nearly dark. Mr. Thompson testified that on Nov. 6 he was riding along the beach in company with Superintendent J. B. Gardiner, his son, and a Providence reporter. As the road became sandy, his companions left him. At the top of the hill he saw two boys, about 25 feet above him. He recognized Willie Sprague; had known him since he was born. Mr. Thompson asked the boys which road to take. Willie made an uncivil answer, took a pistol from his pocket, aimed directly at him, and fired. Thompson called to his companions, and the boys ran away. The shooting took place about 4 o'clock. In the cross-examination Mr. Thompson repeatedly affirmed that he saw Willie fire the pistol at him directly. He had been appointed guardian of Casimonet by Mr. Chaffee, but had not stepped a foot on it since Mrs. Sprague's departure. He had no feeling against ex-Gov. Sprague. Daniel P. Harden, newspaper reporter, corroborated the testimony of Thompson to some extent. He saw the boys have the pistol; afterward heard the report, and heard Thompson cry out. J. B. Gardiner, Superintendent of the Stonington Railroad, testified that he heard a shot, and heard Thompson say, "Willie Sprague is trying to shoot me." The report was like that of a rifling pistol.

The counsel for the defense said it would be proved that the boys had been firing at a mark, with powder only, and that the weapon was discharged in the air after Thompson passed. Jerome Green testified that he went to the wreck of the steam-boat Rhode Island with Willie Sprague and another boy. While waiting for the return of the wagon they fired off a pistol belonging to the witness. As Mr. Thompson came along it was Willie's turn, and he fired the pistol about 50 yards distant from Thompson. He [Green] paced the distance afterward. While at the wreck the giant and, with other witnesses, proved that they were only firing the pistol for fun, and that there was no ball in it, the Judge discharged the prisoner from custody, and that wound up the case. The spectators filling the court-room cheered loudly when the Judge rendered his decision. Both parties presented strong legal batteries.

TWO WINNING TROTTERS MATCHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—At the Bay District Track to-day, a trot took place between Col. P. A. Finagan's stallion Santa Claus and Gov. Leland Stanford's mare Elaine, best three in five heats, for a purse of $700, and was won by the stallion after the best contested race of the season. The first heat was won by Elaine in 2:20; the second heat by Santa Claus in 2:18, and the third heat by Elaine easily, the stallion breaking and not recovering. The fourth heat was won by Santa Claus, crossing the wire in a jog in 2:18¼. The fifth and last heat was won by Santa Claus in 2:20. The race attracted much attention, and was witnessed by a large crowd. Elaine was purchased for $7,000, when a yearling, by Gov. Stanford, and she made the best 3 and 4 year old time, and never before lost a race. Santa Claus made the best 5-year-old time—2:18—and also never lost a race, and the event to-day has been looked to by horsemen as one of the most important ever trotted on the Pacific coast. Betting before the race was $50 to $40 on Elaine against Santa Claus. The stock was in admirable order, and the day was all that could be desired. Col. Finagan drove Santa Claus, and Marvin drove Elaine. Between the heats, Gov. Stanford's 2-year-old trotter Fred Crocker was speeded for a purse and record against 2:40, and made his mile in 2:38¼, with one slight break.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The American bark Clara, Capt. Nickels, from Boston Aug. 7, for Fort Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, went ashore at the latter port on Nov. 1, and became a total loss.

The German ship Heinrich and Tonio, Capt. Meyer, which arrived at Bremen on Nov. 2, from New-York, had her decks swept, and lost her topgallantmast during the passage.

The British barks Colorado, Capt. Shaw, from St. John, New-Brunswick, Sept. 13, for Liverpool; Leamington, Capt. Ockney, from Llanelli, for a port in the United Kingdom, and Guide, Capt. Cole, from Chatham, New-Brunswick, Sept. 25, for the Mersey, have arrived. All lost their deck-loads during the passage.

The Italian bark Bertoletta Savona, Capt. Rossi, from Boston Sept. 15, for Marsport, arrived to-day. She has a mast overboard, and also lost her foreyard and bulwarks on the passage.

The British bark Ailsa, Capt. Girvan, from Quebec Sept. 23d for Ayr, has arrived. She lost a boat, bulwarks, and lifeboom on the passage.

The master of the British steamer Imbro, from Charleston for Havre, which arrived in the Channel on Nov. 11, expresses fear that his vessel was strained in the gales she encountered on the passage.

GREENVILLE, N. J., Nov. 13.—M. O. Fowler, a tatterdemalion, while repairing the wires near Durham Corners this morning, fell from the top of a pole, a distance of 40 feet, and received injuries from which he died within an hour.

THE WHITE LEAGUE'S WORK

ANOTHER POLITICAL CRIME IN THE SOUTH.

THE MURDER OF DR. JONES IN LOUISIANA—CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE KILLING OF A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN EDITOR—HIS LAST WARNING TO A FRIEND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Private information received here leaves but little doubt that Dr. William B. Jones, the editor of the Lake Providence (La.) *Republican*, who was so foully assassinated at his home on the day after election, was sent out of the world for the one reason that he was an active, hard working, and outspoken Republican. Lake Providence, the place in which he lived, is on the Mississippi River, and is the principal town in the Fifth Congressional District of that State. In that district, Gen. Floyd King, the distinguished White Leaguer, was, early in the campaign, made the Democratic nominee. He had already once succeeded in capturing the place, and although the district was known to be legally and honestly Republican by a majority of not less than 10,000, it was thought by the leaders of his party that he could again steal the seat. It was known that this was the determination of himself and his friends, and it being generally understood that he and they were fully prepared to commit any desperate act which might result to the benefit of their party, for a time no Republican could be found who would undertake the thankless and dangerous task of making a canvass against them. At last, however, Col. B. H. Lanier, one of the most favorably known men in the State, and who was also the editor and proprietor of the Lake Providence *Republican*, consented to accept the nomination. It was well known that if any man could defeat the fraud and violence of the lawless White League he could. He had been a soldier in the Union Army, for a long time a citizen of Louisiana, and was everywhere known as one of the most courageous and uncompromising Republicans in the South. Because of these facts he was in former campaigns attacked by hired bullies in the pay of the Democracy, and on two occasions was dangerously wounded. In each case, however, he either succeeded in killing or wounding and driving off his assailants. With such a record, and it being fully known that he was a dead shot with the pistol and armed to the teeth night and day, it was believed that he might venture into districts where no other Republican candidate would dare to go, and so make something like a canvass.

When at last he consented to do so he resigned the editorship of his paper, placing it in charge of Dr. Jones, who was only second to himself in Republican courage and enthusiasm. All through the campaign Dr. Jones bravely did the duties of his trying position. He was, as he knew, in the camp of a desperate enemy, yet he continued to print one of the most plain-spoken and aggressive Republican journals in the country. Both he and Col. Lanier were fully aware of the great risk they ran. The latter gentleman, shortly before the close of the campaign, assured the correspondent of THE TIMES who made the Southern canvass that he did not believe that either Dr. Jones or himself would get through the election without being attacked. His prediction in regard to his friend was only too fully realized. Dr. Jones, as has already been related in these columns, was assassinated on the night of Nov. 3. The only cause which has been assigned for the crime was that the Doctor was "too —— radical in his paper, and abused the good people of Louisiana." Two hours before his death he begged Lanier to leave Lake Providence at once, as he believed that he also would be murdered by the Democratic ringleaders who had declared Gen. King elected to Congress, and who were even then engaged in counting that gentleman in. Col. Lanier refused to do so, saying that all his property was in Louisiana, and that he could not leave it without beggering himself and his family. Unless he has been killed in the meantime he is still in Lake Providence. It is not expected that any very searching investigation into the murder of Dr. Jones will ever be made. It is certain that no one will ever be punished for it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning on the second floor of the building Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-street, but was quickly extinguished. The occupants of the building and their losses are as follows: B. H. Force, printer, $300; R. W. Hayworth and L. Coleman, paper dealers, $300; A. Kayser, combs and plated jewelry, $200. The damage to the building will amount to $300.

Late on Thursday night, in New-Lisbon, Ohio, the large planing mill and the kitchen cutlery establishment of H. W. Briggs & Co., also their barnes factory and wareroom, were destroyed by fire. The loss was about $25,000; insured for $9,000 in the Commercial, Glens Falls, and Merchants' Insurance Companies.

A fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in Memphis, in compartment No. 4 of the Mutual Storage Company's cotton shed, entirely destroyed about 100 bales of cotton consigned to W. A. Gage & Brother and Day & Proudfit. The loss is estimated at $12,000; fully insured in the Phœnix, Bluff City, and People's Insurance Companies of Memphis.

A dispatch from Jefferson to the Galveston *News* says: "On Tuesday night the village of Winsboro was almost destroyed by fire, which originated in a barber's shop. The Diamond saloon block was entirely consumed. The total loss is $19,500; insurance, about $10,000."

A fire last night in the large grate and mantel factory of Moorman & Co., in Harriet-street, Cincinnati, caused damage to the amount of $10,000 on the building and stock.

TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Treasury now holds $258,933,930 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $3,456,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $3,956,000; national bank circulation outstanding, Currency notes, $362,674,90; gold notes, $1,141,925. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $450,961 66, and the Customs receipts, $412,958 26. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, were as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New-York	$356,000	$287,000
Boston	94,000	71,000
Philadelphia	47,000	68,000
Miscellaneous	222,000	403,000
Total	$719,000	$769,000

Receipts to-day, $117,000.

During the week ended to-day there were $15,994 standard silver dollars distributed. During the corresponding period in 1879 there were $21,499 standard dollars distributed.

RESTORING PASSENGER RATES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Vice-President McCullough, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has called a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines for Tuesday, to consider the means of restoring passenger rates between here and New-York. While there has been no open cutting of these rates, it has been an open secret that tickets were obtainable from here to New-York at rates $5 and $6 lower than the nominal price. President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to New-York, it is understood, for the purpose of arranging with Jay Gould and others for another meeting of railroad Presidents, to settle the difference regarding the pooling and division of freight traffic between here and St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The Vandalia, Ohio and Mississippi, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and Wabash Railroads restored their passenger rates yesterday to the original basis, $24 15 to New-York.

MUTINY OF A WRECKED CREW.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 13.—The crew of the bark Formosa, wrecked near Station No. 11, numbering 13 men, has mutinied and refused to aid in saving the vessel. The New-York Coast-wrecking Company has laid cables and chains to the vessel, and will place steam-pumps aboard her, and hopes to keep her free of water. At 9 A. M. she lay head east, well up on the shore, beyond reach of the sea.

SHOT HIMSELF THREE TIMES.

Carlo Castagna, an Italian silk-finisher, 35 years of age, attempted to commit suicide last night, at Eighteenth-street and Avenue B, by shooting himself three times. His wounds are expected to prove fatal. One is in his abdomen, one in the left side, and the third in his left arm. He said in the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station that he lived at No. 26 East Twentieth-street, but the people there denied all knowledge of him. He also said that he had friends living at No. 68 Bank-street, Newark, and that the motive of his attempt at suicide was a quarrel with his uncle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A DEMENTED HUSBAND'S CRIME.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MISALLIANCE AND THE SHOOTING OF THE INFANTILE WIFE.

RED BANK, N. J. Nov. 13.—Some additional particulars as to the Eatontown tragedy, as the local journals persist in styling a very common, and, in some respects, very ludicrous affair, have been gleaned by THE TIMES's correspondent to-day from the family of the would-be murderer and others conversant with the private history of the parties. By advice of his lawyer Grover maintains an unbroken reserve, but his father, now a decrepid old man, and his brother-in-law, Mr. James Morton, of Red Bank, although inclined to be reticent, have given a pretty full narrative of the facts that led to the misalliance and the subsequent scandal. They also give a very different version of the shooting from that contained in the statements of Mrs. Grover and her relatives. The old gentleman said that his son William had always been feeble-minded and incapable of providing properly for a wife. He was usually mild and inoffensive, but, like most partially demented persons, his temper, when once aroused, was wild, desperate, and uncontrollable. He was regarded among his playmates in the village school years ago as a half-witted and inoffensive creature, the butt of a thousand practical jokes which he usually endured good naturedly. He had been twice married and twice widowed, when it was put into his head that he ought to provide for the daughter of his old comrade. His first wife was still living when he enlisted in the Fourteenth New-Jersey Regiment as a private soldier. He served creditably through McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula, but returned home soon after, having passed several weeks in the hospital, physically disabled, and unfit alike for military service or the maintenance of a family. His wife died a few months after he left the Army, and in a short time he married her sister—a feeble, consumptive woman, who lived only a few months. Both Grover and his two wives, as long as they lived, were maintained by his father.

During his term of military service Grover's most intimate comrade was the first husband of Mrs. Aumack and the father of the two girls, Elizabeth and Jemima, the last of whom, at 19 years of age, became Grover's wife. His comrade survived the perils of the service, but came home disabled and died a few years after the war closed, leaving to his widow and two daughters the slender support of his pension. After her husband died, she married a man without means and the pension lapsing with her marriage, the Aumacks did not find it easy to provide for the two daughters of Grover's old comrade. A year ago, by virtue of legislation for the benefit of the soldier elements, Grover became entitled to about $1,200, and some one, working upon the glimmering expressity of his feeble intellect, persuaded him that it was his duty to provide for the orphan daughters of his old friend. When he began to pay marked attention to Miss Aumack—the girl bore the name of her step-father—his father protested that he ought not to marry a third time until his pension was sufficient to maintain a wife. His mother, who was at this time at the point of death, besought William to give her his promise that he would not marry Miss Aumack, and he yielded to her solicitation. This settled the matter for the time being; but the old lady had been dead only a few days, when the Grovers were startled by finding that invitations were out for the marriage of Mr. William Voorhees Grover and Miss Jemima Aumack on a certain evening in May. They protested bitterly, and, apprehending trouble, the feeble-minded groom and his young bride were married secretly on the preceding afternoon. The affair was the laughter of Red Bank at the time, and the Grovers were exceedingly mortified. The pair went to live in a little house at Cranberry Brook, and while the money lasted there was no trouble.

Mr. Morton gives a version of the shooting which is very unlike the published accounts. He says that when Mrs. Grover and her sister and brother-in-law were in the closet of the former's house, he called Grover all the opprobrious names in the New-Jersey vocabulary, which is particularly abundant in such terms, and abused his compliance with their wishes most shamefully. He replied in kind, and ended by calling them to leave the house. The dispute went on until the man was mad with rage, and, stung by the taunts of his wife, he drew the pistol and shot her. This is understood to be Grover's story of how he came to shoot his wife after agreeing to give up her things peaceably. The Grovers aver also that Mrs. Grover's injuries have been greatly exaggerated for effect on public opinion. The pistol was a small revolver—almost a mere toy, in fact, and of very light calibre. They claim that Dr. Hunt, who is in attendance upon the case, has stated that the wounds are not such as should naturally prove fatal in the hands of a good surgeon; and this is confirmed by the fact that the woman was this morning reported to be in no immediate danger, and the severest inflammation should suppurate. Should she die and the husband come to trial for murder, the defense of dementia will probably be set up, as a means of averting a verdict of willful murder.

SHOOTING AN OLD ENEMY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—A special to the *Commercial* says: "Last night Col. J. H. M. Montgomery shot John J. Jeffers at Bladensburg, Gallia County, on the Ohio River. Jeffers had just returned from a term of one year in the penitentiary for shooting at Col. Montgomery while the latter was being tried on a charge of perjury. On a hearing before a magistrate, Col. Montgomery was acquitted. During the trial Jeffers is reported to have remarked that he wished his shots at Montgomery had killed him. Last evening Col. Montgomery, while waiting for the road on his way to the Squire's to swear out a peace warrant, and carrying a Spencer rifle, met Jeffers, who was on horseback. Montgomery says Jeffers reached for his pistol pocket, at the same time warning him to look out. Jeffers, who died two hours after he was shot, said Montgomery was hidden in the bushes by the roadside, and that he hallooed "look out," when he caught sight of Montgomery raising his gun to fire. It is said Jeffers had repeatedly threatened to kill Montgomery. The latter is now under arrest.

ALICE OATES INDIGNANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Alice Oates, playing here for the past week the comedy of "Long Branch," announced to-night her determination to remain no longer in combination with C. R. Gardner, and at the close of the performance at the St. Charles, disbanded her company. She is billed ahead to appear in Selma, Montgomery, Macon, and Augusta, which engagements are off. She alleges that Gardner has taken all the money and she has done all the work.

AN ACCIDENT TO MARIE ROZE.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—While playing "Carmen" at the matinée to-day, at the Globe Theatre, Marie Rôze met with an accident. At the termination of the first act she runs over a rich bridge at the rear of the stage. In doing so to-day the structure gave way. Marie Rôze saw the danger, and sprang on an upright timber at the side, clinging there until rescued. Her hands and arms were somewhat strained and cut, and it was with difficulty that the opera was finished. Local physicians fear she has sustained internal injuries.

A CONTEST OF WRESTLERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 13.—The wrestling-match between W. J. Farrell, of California, and John McMahon, of Vermont, for the championship belt of America and $1,000, took place at the Bijou Theatre to-night, and resulted in a victory for McMahon, who succeeded in throwing Farrell twice out of three times. A large crowd was in attendance, and one hour and a half were consumed in deciding the contest.

A HANGING IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 13.—A special from Montgomery to the *News* says: "Warren Sheppard (colored) was hanged here yesterday. Sheppard exhorted his colored friends to take warning from his fate, and said he was ready but not willing to die. Shaking hands with those around him, he bade all good-bye. At 2:30 o'clock the trap was sprung. The fall broke his neck and he died without a struggle. Thousands of people witnessed the hanging."

FIRE AT THE BIG FAIR.

A fire occurred shortly before 10 o'clock last night in the American Institute building, where the annual fair is in progress. A curtain around one of the stands took fire from a match thrown down carelessly by a visitor. The flames were quickly extinguished by firemen and policemen on duty in the building. Little damage was done. About 4,000 persons were in the building. After a momentary exciteme nt, order was restored and admirably preserved.

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 13.—On Sunday night three murderers, two train robbers, and a horse thief escaped from jail here. A posse started in pursuit and overtook and attacked them on Thursday evening. James Allen and Davidson, murderers, were killed outright, and another is said to have been wounded, but he escaped with his comrades. The posse is still in pursuit. They hope to capture the whole party.

BERNHARDT AS HOSTESS

A PRIVATE VIEW OF HER PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

SCENES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE—THE GREAT ACTRESS IN THE MIDST OF FRIENDS—PROMINENT PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENT.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt issued invitations about a fortnight ago to a private view of her paintings and sculptures, to be given at the Union League Club Theatre on the evening of the 6th, but in consequence of the demands upon her time for rehearsals, it became necessary to postpone the reception until last night. The parlor at the rear of the theatre was for the time converted into a picture gallery, which guests who arrived last night after 7 o'clock found occupied by the few examples of Mlle. Bernhardt's skill as a painter and sculptor, which she had selected as representations of her ability as an artist in the use of colors and the chisel. The floor of the theatre was cleared. Across the front of the stage a screen of palms and other plants half concealed an orchestra. Around the orchestra rail there were more plants, and in the picture gallery the florist in charge had supplied an abundance of tropical plants and flowers in stands and vases, so that the interiors of the bright little apartments were exceedingly cheerful in their aspect. Although the gallery was open at 7 o'clock, few visitors had arrived at 7:45, when, while those who had arrived were examining the different pictures and sculptures, a tall, graceful woman entered the theatre, and walked into the gallery. She was enveloped in a long sealskin cloak, trimmed with fur of a lighter color, while upon her head was a white bonnet tied down at the sides so as to partially hide her face. There was no mistaking the features. It was Mlle. Bernhardt herself. She glanced hastily around the room, and then turned and walked back to meet Mr. Jarrett and Mlle. Colombier, who accompanied her. Leading Mr. Jarrett to the gallery, and flinging her handsome wrap upon a chair, she walked straight to one side of the room, and impatiently pointing out some programmes which had been pinned up conspicuously and clumsily upon the wall, quickly pulled out the pins that held them, and half a dozen of the slips of paper went fluttering to the carpet.

Although Mlle. Bernhardt had much of the room at her disposal for a few minutes after her arrival, at 8 o'clock a rush began, and it was maintained for some hours. The actress and artist was the conspicuous figure in the room at all times. Her costume was an elegant, but not by any means, remarkable one. She wore a costume of white satin de Lyon, the waist fitting the form closely. The puffed sleeves and trimmings of the skirt, which was finished with a moderate train, were of Languedoc lace. Her bonnet was covered with white jet trimming, and was tied by jetted lace strings that met a high Marie Antoinette collar enveloping her throat. About her waist was a curiously wrought girdle of oxidized silver. She wore bracelets set with brilliants, and several decorations upon her breast, one of which was the gift of her friends of the Comédie Francaise. In her slender hands, which were covered by fawn-colored gloves, she carried a large ivory fan, decorated with floral designs. Having passed around the gallery and discussed with Mr. Jarrett the arrangement of the pictures, she stopped midway between the gallery and the theatre and began chatting with some of her acquaintances, who came forward. As the crowd increased, many of the newly arrived guests were introduced to her, and she conversed with all who spoke French with great animation and apparent enjoyment. Once the first persons to come to Mr. Jarrett to be introduced was the artist J. G. Brown. He did not know a word of French, and Mlle. Bernhardt scarcely speaks a word of English. With Mr. Jarrett's assistance they kept up a very jolly conversation for about five minutes. At its close Mlle. Bernhardt expressed her delight at having met him, declared she would visit his studio, and dismissed him with a cordial grasp of the hand. Mr. Brown vehemently declared he had vastly enjoyed the talk, although he didn't understand a word of it from beginning to end. Among the first ladies to be presented was Miss Laura Joyce, who chatted pleasantly with Mlle. Bernhardt for some minutes. Miss Joyce wore an elegant costume of lavender silk with white netted fringe for trimming, heart-shaped corsage and lace sleeves. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. There were many other elegant toilets, but none that were remarkable.

The band from Booth's Theatre played during the reception, and abundantly stimulated the company to conversation. The guests included many artists, writers, and other professionals, and it was in every respect a sociable gathering. Toward 9:30 the crush became somewhat uncomfortable, and Mlle. Bernhardt, who repeatedly changed her position, was hemmed into a narrow circle of ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Jarrett was obliged to hold her fast in order to prevent her from being swept into the line that passed into the gallery and back into the theatre. Toward 10 o'clock the throng began to diminish a little, and then the crush in the hall was transferred to the cloak room, where a long line of gentlemen and ladies were packed together in an immovable mass for half an hour. At 10 o'clock the band played the "Marseillaise," Mlle. Bernhardt made her adieus to the circle of friends who surrounded her, her waiting woman enveloped her in her capacious robe of fur, and, leaning on the arm of Mr. Jarrett, she passed down the stairs to her carriage and was driven to Booth's Theatre, where she had to attend a rehearsal of "Camille," which was to be added to the somewhat fatiguing reception.

About 500 persons of the 800 who were invited attended the reception and private view of paintings. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Samuel Colman, J. H. Beard, N. Sarony, Miss Alice M. Thursby, Cyrus Butler, Daniel F. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Muñoz, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. and Miss Cauchois, Richard Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Brown, C. H. Delamater, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, wife and daughter, W. Cutting, Mr. A. J. Dan, M. le Comte de Monsilly, Henry G. Stebbins, John H. Draper, Robert Hoe, Jr., F. A. Harper, Winslow Homer, Louis de Bebian, Charles L. Tiffany, C. A. Minton, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Poor, Kruseman Van Elten, Mrs. J. C. Ayer, Calvert Vaux, William Rhinelander, Senator William W. Astor and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Protheroe, Dr. Antoine Ruppaner, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mr. J. A. Montant, Mr. W. R. O'Donovan, Mr. T. B. Coddington and lady, Mr. Frederick C. Withers, Mrs. Olive Logan Sykes, Mrs. L. De Janon, Mr. and Mrs. Hamersleugh, Mr. Henry Bergh, Mr. D. Spotswood Schenck, F. Coudert, Henry Clews, Josiah M. Fiske, Leonard Hazeltine, the Rev. Willard Parsons, the Hon. Henry H. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. James Selkman, William Schermerhorn, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Dr. Charles T. Poore, George R. Blanchard, William Schaus, D. Lydig Suydam, Arturo Cuyas, Miss Kittie Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, F. E. Church, Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Frank B. Thurber, Col. C. H. Baldwin, George Chartier, John G. Dale, Gen. Anson G. McCook, John R. Dos Passos, Francis A. Stout, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. Paran Stevens, John Sneedecor, Selden H. Wales, Arthur Parton, R. L. Cutting, J. A. Simonton, William Johnson, Mr. Gurney, J. Q. A. Ward, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, A. J. Dana, Jr., and Mrs. Dana, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Jr., D. Sutlife, Constantine Sternberg, J. Kneedler, Mr. McKeen, John Duff, T. Schuchardt, Mrs. John B. Floyd, Mrs. Edward Ward Woodhead, Mr. Frederick A. Schwab, Miss Laura Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. J. De C. Andrade, George Fawcett Rowe, Samuel S. Ward, Montgomery Schuyler, A. B. Herrick, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Charles R. Smith, August Brentano, and F. Hopkinson Smith.

ART A LA BERNHARDT.

Surely the most malicious people in the world must be the Parisians. How otherwise could there have been found critics who, in speaking of Sarah Bernhardt's painting and statuary, affected to see the handiwork of Bastien-Le Page in the one and that of Saint Marceaux in the other? Nothing could be more untrue. Bastien-Le Page is a young painter of the very first promise, and among sculptors Saint Marceaux holds nearly if not quite an equal rank. It must have been pure malice, then, on the part of certain critics, to have selected two of the ablest artists of France and asserted that they had a finger in such pictures and statuettes as were exhibited last night at the reception of Mlle. Bernhardt in the theatre of the Union League. A piece of really bad work attributed to an artist is enough to shake his reputation seriously; therefore, only sheer envy of rising genius could have induced so deadly an attack. There is not a trace of Bastien-Le Page in the "Young Girl and Death," which the catch-penny Salon of 1880 admitted to its walls; nor in the sculpture can any evidence be found of the style of Saint Marceaux. Another hand than that of the distinguished tragedienne is seen in the bust of M. de Girardin; there can be no doubt of it, after comparing it with the "Ophelia" bas-relief, or the marble bust called "Regina Bernhardt" for uncertain reasons, since there is nothing queenly about it, and no likeness to the celebrated actress can be seen. If this good bust of Girardin is hers, it can only be hers in part and done while she was assisted by a master; in this instance only is another influence felt; of course, it may have been modeled under the advice of one sculptor or another, and possibly it was finished with the

where "H. L. Morey" is now written, for a space longer than that address. At the beginning of this erasure, at the left, are the marks of an initial letter appearing to have been an "M," and at the other end the outlines of the letters "Esq." can be seen and read when the envelope is held in a proper light. Below this a shorter line of erasure, on a part of which the name of "Morey" is written, and the ink has spread, as is common in writing that owes an erasure; and below and to the right of this are two separate erasures as though separate letters or numbers had been erased, on one of which the "M" of "Mass." is written, and the ink is also spread. Of the latter, but a half-hand corner is an erasure on which appears the second of a compound number, being so close to the right of the circle as to show that it was the second of two numbers. There is a mark after the figure "2" supposed to indicate an attempt to insert a figure, and it is shown by examination not to be a stamped mark. Across the centre of the stamp appear the figures and letter "7:30 M." but as A or P preceding the M is not to be seen. In the stamp said to be of the station, the letter indicating the station and the figures indicating the month and day and time of day have apparently been erased. Some slight traces of a part of them appear, but not sufficiently plain to make out the station or date. In making these erasures a portion of the flap of the envelope has been rubbed or torn out. The abrasion of the surface of the paper in the case of all the erasures spoken of, as seen under a glass, or with the naked eye, and their locality, show satisfactorily that the erasures were purposely made with some intent. It is manifest that if the envelope had been mailed at Washington on the 3d of January, 1880, and that date had appeared in the Post Office stamp, there could have been no occasion for an alteration or erasure of that date. And it is difficult to see for what honest purpose any one could have desired to destroy the date and hour of the stamp indicating the time of the receiving of the letter at the New-York Post Office, or the letter, date, and hour of the station stamp. These appear now precisely as when the envelope was first handed to and examined by the court; and the photograph and the first published lithograph of the face of the envelope show that the month and date words both then read from the Washington Post Office stamp. The back of the envelope was not photographed or lithographed, and both the abbreviation "Jan." and the figures "23" were afterward inserted by some one in a lithograph of the face of the envelope, manifestly made and used. These facts will be the subject of further comment. It is an established maxim of the law that all things are to be presumed against the despoiler of evidence. With these suspicious circumstances apparent on the envelope, we proceed to notice what they tend to establish in the light of other evidence. By the several witnesses from the Washington Post Office the identity of the stamp on the face of the envelope is shown by the connection and comparison of contradiction, that the impression is that of a steel stamp which combines with itself a stamp for canceling the postal stamp, so constructed that both operations are completed by a single blow; and that this stamp was first used between the 1st and 15th of January, 1880, and never before; that up to that period a rubber stamp was used, which also had a combined canceling stamp of rubber; that the rubber canceling stamp produced straight and not circular lines; that the rubber Post Office stamp produced a spread and blurred impression, and not a distinct one, like the steel stamp. These facts are established by three witnesses, and they are not shaken by the fact that the Postmaster, who was one of the witnesses, says that he had published a card saying that the steel stamp did not come into use till April, because he explains that error by saying that he directed one of his subordinates to procure for him the date, and the latter by mistake took the date at which the bill for the steel stamp was presented and paid for the time at which its use commenced; and that a subsequent personal examination showed that the correct date of its use was 15th January. This testimony shows that the envelope and whatever it then contained must have been mailed after the 15th of February, 1880, and not on the 23d or any other day of January. It aids us to see why in that stamp the month was wholly and the day partially erased. For it is clear it would have been safe to present the letter dated Washington, Jan. 23, 1880, in an envelope mailed a month or so later.

FURTHER EVIDENCES OF FORGERY.

With the fact established that the steel stamp could not have been impressed till after the 15th of February, we now turn to the stamps on the back of the letter. It is proved by the Superintendent of the Receiving Department of the New-York Post Office that the envelope bears the receiving stamp of that department; that that stamp is never put upon letters passing through the New-York Post Office for Lynn, Mass., or any other place in the Eastern States; that it belongs to letters received for delivery in the City of New-York, and that it indicates that this envelope was received for delivery in the City of New-York at 7:30 of some morning or evening, on a day of some month of which day the figure "3" was the second figure of a compound date. He proved also that in the stamp the words "New-York Rec'd" were perfect; that the abbreviation of the month "Jan." inserted monthly; the date of the day daily, and of the hour every half hour throughout the business hours of the office; that all letters received for delivery in streets or places above Canal-street were sent to stations in which the number or place of delivery is designated; that every such station each letter received a stamp like in size and appearance to that on this envelope, which stamp contained within the circle a capital letter indicating month and day of the month and time of receipt at the station; and that the letters were then given to carriers for delivery at their address.

The points of erasure in the station stamp were shown also to be where the letter and figures should appear. It was proved also that the types put into the receiving stamp showing the day of the month were solid, so that in that stamp where two numbers are necessary to give the day of month were both on a single piece of steel, and could not be separately inserted, and that the figure "3" in the receiving stamp was, from its position, of necessity the second figure of a compound date, and this appears to any one's observation. It is shown by the officer in charge of the mails on the railroad cars that letters mailed in Washington at 9:30 P. M. are brought to New-York on his postal car; that on the route all letters for Lynn and other places in the Eastern States are separated, put up in separate packages, and placed in separate pouches which do not go to the New-York Post Office, but are sent directly to the Postal Service cars at the Forty-second-street depot, except on Sunday mornings, when the pouches are taken to the New-York Post Office. In the exceptional case it is shown that the pouches remain at the New-York Post Office on Sunday till the afternoon eastward mail train, and are never opened, but are sent forward as they are received; and that when connections of the mail trains are missed the pouches are brought to the New-York Post Office, and the separate packages of letters which they contain are sent forward by the next mail train, without being broken or disturbed at the New-York office. In addition to these facts, it is shown by the Postmaster of Lynn that letters coming into his office addressed to transient persons who have no boxes or whose names and residences are not on the carriers' list, are put immediately upon a general list, alphabetically arranged and kept, and posted in the outer office, accessible to all persons for examination, and that the books and lists covering the period within which this envelope, if sent from Washington to Lynn, would have reached that place, and the name H. L. Morey was not to be found thereon. He also testified that such letters received a stamp in oblong shape, in red ink, identifying the party to whom the letter addressed his letters would be delivered to him without charge. A copy of that stamp was produced by him. No such stamp is on this envelope, and he testified that no person named H. L. Morey had a box in the office, or was ever known to him to be in that case to receive letters at Lynn. All of the facts which are in no material part contradicted or impugned, we are brought to discern with almost the highest degree of certainty that evidence can attain that the envelope in which the Morey letter is said to have been received was never mailed, stamped, sent, and received through the Post Office but once; that it was mailed that once at Washington, on some day later than the 15th of February, 1880, and when the steel stamp was in use; that it was received in New-York and stamped in the receiving department on the 23d or 3d day of some month, as those are the only dates of which the figure "3" can be a terminal number; that it was sent to a station and delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, whose name, beyond all doubt, was not "H. L. Morey," or in that case no erasures would have been necessary; that this envelope has, since its receipt and delivery in New-York, been taken and used by some person bent on a criminal purpose, who erased therefrom the name of the person to whom it was originally addressed and delivered, and every date of month and day that would clearly show when it was in fact mailed and received, for the purpose of putting into it a letter antedated to a day prior to the nomination of Gen. Garfield as President, in the

CURRENT LITERATURE

ANOTHER AUTUMN.

The leaves again are glorious green and golden;
The child is gone
Whose laughter through the bright glades in the olden
Days lured me on.
While as of old with sanguine Autumn splendor
The wild woods shine,
Not as of old the young face, soft and tender,
Looks up to mine.
Once I could happier make a child's heart, beating
With love of me.
By word or touch, than all the high sun's greeting
Makes glad the sea.
Now weary amid the self-same groves I wander;
As erst, they are fair.
But one gold gift shines not, that once shone yonder—
A child's gold hair.
One gentle thing that sounded, sounds not ever—
A child's sweet tone;
One hand will work the hollow of my hand never;
I am alone!
—*London Society.*

LIFE IN DEATH.

BUCKERT.

I.

To flourish ever young,
The Poet's song has sung,
Is Life's most precious dower.
Wouldst thou try its truth,
Thou must die in youth,
Perish in thy flower;
Fresh and blooming go
To thy rest below,
From Fortune's icy shower
Sheltered in the grave,
Where no billows rave,
Where no tempests lower.

II.

So lives in me to-day
One long passed away,
In her beauty's pride;
Yet doth she endure,
Floating there secure,
On Time's devouring tide;
My aged blood is chill,
Her young splendors still
Quick and warm abide;
She is fairer far
Than breathing beauties are,
Whom, through years of care,
In my heart I hide,
With the Myrtle wreath upon her shining hair,
That crowns a coffined Bride.
—*Temple Bar.*

A MOST UNBUSINESSLIKE PROCEEDING.

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

"Young ladies wanted to fill the posts of invoice clerk, book-keeper, forwarding clerk, and corresponding clerk in a corn merchant's office, in which there is also a vacancy for an apprentice. None but those possessing unexceptionable references need apply."

"I think that will do, Brother Joseph, I think that will do, eh?"

"Do! Of course it will do; the very thing, Henry. The idea is a capital one; what made you think of carrying it out?"

"I thought," remarked the senior partner of Middleton Brothers, corn merchants, Liverpool, gracefully dividing his coat-tails, and leaning his back against the mantelpiece in the private office, "I thought," he repeated, sustaining the coat-tails with one hand, and gently waving the other, "that we should establish a new era; that we should emancipate woman from her galling thralldom; that our names should be handed down through succeeding ages as world-wide benefactors, and that we should considerably lessen our expenditure, Brother Joseph."

"There is something in that, Henry; there is decidedly something in that."

"Something in it! There is everything in it. Business, my dear Joseph, especially in times like these, is business."

Joseph murmured assent, drew his chair nearer the fire, took a pinch of snuff, and became lost in meditation.

"Mr. Johnson!" cried Henry, opening the door.

A tall young man, with dark hair, dark eyes, and a black mustache, appeared in answer to the summons.

"I wish you to make out three or four copies of this advertisement, and send them to the principal papers in time for insertion in to-morrow's issue."

"Yes, Sir. I'll see to it at once."

Mr. Johnson closed the door carefully behind him, proceeded to his desk, sat down, and prepared to resume his perusal of that morning's newspaper; but happening to glance at the slip of paper he had received, he caught sight of the first few words, and became almost petrified with amazement.

"Why, what in the name of all that's wonderful! Why, good gracious! Jack, I say, Jack, here's about the queerest, rummiest start you ever heard of in your born days."

"What's up?" inquired an individual in another part of the office. A prepossessing individual, with curling brown hair, close-clipped beard, straight nose, and blue eyes.

"What's up! Why, look here."

"Well, this is a go," remarked Jack. "He must be getting softening of the brain. By Jove, though, it'll be rather the touch if it comes to anything."

And such infinite delight filled the souls of these young men that they were forced to retire outside in order to give vent to their feelings.

The advertisement was read next morning by the brothers in their daily paper.

"I scarcely think," said Henry, as they walked down to the office, "I scarcely think we shall have many applications, Joseph. I believe the careful wording of the advertisement will deter unsuitable persons from applying. Our visitors, I fancy, will be few, but select."

Joseph meekly assented. He always did to his brother's propositions—always had done since the days of his infancy.

"Few, but select!" Oh, wise prognostications of man, how utterly ye come to nought! "Few, but select!"

If from ninety to one hundred applications in a day are few, if a company composed in a very large degree of ex-bar-maids, ex-ballet-girls, ex-shop-assistants, ex-authoresses, ex-waitresses, may be called select, then Henry Middleton's prophecy was verified—but certainly not unless.

All day long the stream poured in. All day long the steps outside were crowded with applicants, the pavement lined with spectators. Office-boys clung to the bannisters, and shouted sarcastic encouragement to the ingoers, and yelled derisively at the outgoers. Business, for the time, was at a stand-still.

The day remained a day of dread in the memory of Middleton Brothers. After many hours of intolerable discomfort, after being sneered at, scolded at, preached at, after being appealed to with tears, and denounced with scorn, they succeeded in securing four buxom side young ladies, and a respectable person of forty.

The "respectable person" was installed as book-keeper; the invoice clerk was a slim little creature, with bright gray eyes, and rippling auburn hair; the forwarding clerk was dark and tall, with large brown eyes; the corresponding clerk was short and fair, with a round, kindly, good-natured face; the apprentice was a saucy little mite of fifteen.

I have said that it ever remained a day of dread in the memory of Middleton Brothers. To say so is to express the facts of the case in the mildest possible manner. That day haunted them. They brooded over it when awake, they dreamed of it when asleep. Often they would wake up in a cold perspiration, believing themselves pursued over interminable distances by troops of hoof-pointed umbrella-armed females. They were laughed at by their friends, they were jeered at by their enemies. Such, alas, is the fate of all leaders in the van of civilization and philanthropy.

But these latter evils were in prospective, and the quiet and seclusion, after the noise and bustle and ruthless invasion of their privacy, brought a sense of comfort to their hearts that shut out the view of all future disagreeables. Henry stood with his back against the mantelpiece; Joseph sat by the fire. Henry spoke; Joseph listened.

"You see, Joseph," said the former, holding up a piece of paper on which he had been making calculations, and gathering up his coat-tails with the unoccupied hand, an action which from constant repetition during a quarter of a century had grown mechanical, "you see that by this arrangement we cut down our expenses very considerably, and shall be able at the end of the year to make a pleasant addition to our banker's balance."

Joseph smiled pensively: the prospect was not unpleasing.

"We paid our last book-keeper," continued Henry, "two hundred pounds; Joseph, two hundred pounds; Miss Smith is pleased to undertake the duties for ninety, without any immediate prospect of a rise—gain, one hundred and ten pounds. We paid our invoice clerk one hundred pounds; Miss Vernon accepts the position for fifty—gain, fifty pounds. Our forwarding clerk received one hundred and fifty pounds; Miss Warwick is content with eighty—gain, seventy pounds. Our corresponding clerk received one hundred and thirty pounds; Miss Lawson is quite satisfied with seventy—gain, sixty pounds. We gave our last apprentice one hundred pounds for five years; we give our present one, Miss Ramsay, eighty—gain, twenty pounds. Making a gain in all of three hundred and ten pounds, which is not exactly to be despised, and may come in handy for one or two little things—eh, Joseph?"

And Henry chuckled, actually chuckled, which was a rare thing with the senior partner of Middleton Brothers.

"I expect the work will be done in just as businesslike a manner—perhaps, if anything, more methodically, more neatly. Women, you see, Joseph, possess finer sensibilities than men, pay more attention to detail, and are more amenable to direction and authority; women don't smoke or drink—at least, the majority don't; and they come very much cheaper, Joseph, very much cheaper."

Joseph smiled acquiescence. He was acquiescence itself. His poking of the fire was an affirmative; the way he sat seemed a respectful assent; the very blowing of his nose appeared to express complete deference to his brother's opinion, and entire coincidence with it.

"I have no positive complaint to make against either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Harley, but, at the same time, I should not be sorry if they had left with the others. It was a most remarkable and most fortunate thing that we got so many off our hands at once. But the work must be sadly behind. I think we shall have to stay late for a few nights, and see that it is got up."

They did not, however, stay late that night. The labors they had undergone during the day would have prostrated a Samson, and they were wearied out.

When they entered the office next morning a transformation had taken place that amazed them. The air, so long a sea of dust in which sickly bluebottles and sticky flies swam feebly about, was now filled with fragrant perfumes. The hat-rails were now, for the most part, occupied by dainty hats with flowing feathers, by graceful cloaks, and coquettish little clonks. The stand beneath, so lately filled with ponderous rain-protectors, now held a row of tiny umbrellas, looking like grown-up parasols. And—greatest innovation of all—on one of the long desks upon which thousands of pounds had 'been counted, scores of ledgers balanced, stood a glassful of flowers.

The whole place seemed changed. There was the soft rustle of women's dresses, the soft murmur of women's voices.

The brothers stood and gazed not altogether coldly on the wonderful transformation, and as they gazed their eyes rested unknowingly on the same spot. Near the window in a patch of sunlight—it was a bright Spring day—sat the lately engaged invoice clerk. The sunbeams fell lovingly on the small head, and the brown hair seemed to ripple joyously as if glad that in its folds there lurked tinges of color that could claim kindred with the golden sunlight. There was such a quaint air of preoccupation in the serious flitle face, such a pursing up of the red lips, such a wrinkling of the smooth brow, such a busy turning over of mighty leaves, such a swift movement of the diligent pen, and at intervals such a wistful contemplation of a cruel ink spot on one of the tiny white hands that Henry Middleton, the stern senior partner of Middleton Brothers, smiled, and the rugged face beneath the influence of the smile became a pleasant thing to look upon. Turning round he beheld Joseph smiling too. He put his hand kindly on his brother's shoulder, and they walked musingly into the private office, with who shall say what memories of a time when business was not all in all, and life was pleasant.

But after a quarter of an hour's perusal of the pile of business letters that lay awaiting the partners, the wrinkles came back deeper than before, the smiles faded away—Middleton Brothers were corn merchants once more. From the letters Henry passed to a formidable list of names and figures headed "Accounts Due," and kept always by this detail-loving man in the recesses of his private desk. Copying a few of the names on a slip of paper, he turned to his brother, and broke the silence for the first time.

"Would you just step into the office, Joseph, and see if there is any one not particularly engaged? I want a few accounts collected."

Joseph complied, and after a few minutes' absence returned.

"Miss Warwick is the only one at liberty. I have told her to get ready, and come in to you."

Ten minutes passed, a quarter of an hour passed, and then Miss Warwick appeared.

Oh, stern business men, to whom business is business, and all else vanity and vexation of spirit, can you possibly imagine a clerk with a muff, a clerk with a cloud, a dainty cloak, dainty shoes, and a daintier hat and feather?

Henry had fretted at the delay, but before this apparition, with its laughing eyes and dimpled cheeks, the rebuke died away on his lips. He rose, took up the slip of paper, got into his accustomed attitude by the fireplace, and spoke as follows:

"I have here the names of a few firms against which there are several outstanding accounts. Now I wish you to call upon them and press for immediate settlement. We make it a rule never to allow accounts to become overdue without repeated application for them. We have learned the necessity of this from experience. We have known many instances in which a little promptitude and a little pressing have saved us from very serious losses. When you have been with us longer, Miss Warwick, you will find that we are above all things methodical; that we attend personally to little details which are generally left entirely to subordinates. We do so because we have some little respect for our reputation, some little objection to throwing away our own and other people's money, which cannot be said of all Liverpool corn firms."

Henry Middleton sat down with a grim smile on his face, and Miss Warwick bowed and retreated.

A little later on he entered the outer office and inquired for Mr. Harley. Mr. Harley had gone out. Where to? Mr. Harley had gone to show Miss Warwick the places at which she had to call. Miss Warwick had the addresses; was not that sufficient? Mr. Harley thought she would not know the directions in which they lay. Hum!

Might it be asked why Mr. Johnson had not got the cash ready for the bank? Mr. Johnson had been showing Miss Vernon the exact manner in which Mr. Middleton liked the invoices to be made out. Ha!

"It seems to me, Joseph," remarked Henry, re-entering the private office, "that along with the unquestionable advantages of our scheme, there may be—I only say there may be—some trifling drawbacks."

Henry Middleton proved to be right in his conjecture. There were drawbacks. For instance, it was singular, and a little inconvenient, that neighboring firms became absurdly anxious about the prompt forwarding and receiving of invoices; that junior clerks came flitting in two or three times a day, eagerly inquiring if such and such an invoice were ready, or bringing invoices for goods bought a few hours before. Miss Vernon was engaged in expostulating with these young persons half the day; and, really, the difficulty she had to make them comprehend her, and to get them to go away, was something overwhelming. It was singular, too, that forwarding clerks in all the neighboring offices became strangely modest and self-distrustful, and were perpetually dropping in to make inquiries as to certain stations and railways, the particulars regarding which appeared in the most inexplicable manner to have escaped their memories. Miss Warwick might have been specially engaged to give them information. There seemed to be more young men in the world than there used to be, as Joseph remarked to his brother; and, decidedly, they appeared to be growing very plentiful. There were always several in the outer office at all hours; there were always two or three ascending the stairs when the brothers went out; always a number on the pavement; and always a glimpse of coat-tails vanishing through the doorway, if Joseph or Henry turned at the top of the street to favor the promenaders with a second glance. The brothers at first grew puzzled, and then a little angry. From the multitude of callers, from the noise and bustle, business might have been exceedingly brisk, and yet the day-book showed no perceptible increase in the number of sales, and the work was steadily falling behind.

Oppressed with these considerations, Henry the wise delivered himself thus unto Joseph the meek:

"I can't say that I am exactly disappointed with the result of our scheme, but, at the same time, I must confess that it has, so far, scarcely realized my expectations."

Things have not gone on exactly as I expected. Some of my ideas have been confirmed and in some I fear I have been mistaken. I have lately bestowed the most minute observation upon the work, the manner of work, and the amount of work done by the ladies and gentlemen we employ, and have come to the conclusion that, provided they had both received the same training—that is, the same description of training, and occupied the same length of time over it—there would be no very essential difference between the work done by the two sexes. But, of course, we, as practical men of business, have to do with what is, not with what, under other circumstances, might have been. And the fact remains that they have not received the same training, and that considerable difference does exist.

"For instance, I find that the ladies in our office are more liable than our male clerks to do their work by fits and starts, and are certainly not as capable of continued unrelaxed mental application to business. This may partially arise from physical inequality, or it is possible that we have in our employ exceptions to the general rule. But such I have certainly found to be the case. Again, the former are certainly the less exact of the two. I had really some considerable difficulty in impressing upon them the vital importance of every figure, in every book, being proved to be undeniably and undoubtedly correct. I certainly am unable to find that the attention to detail with which some persons—generally of their own sex—are so ready to credit them, is carried to any great extent into business life.

"On the other hand, I find my opinion that they are more amenable to direction and authority confirmed. Indeed, I find it hard, almost impossible, to rebuke them. They are so humble, and so penitent."

And so pretty—did you add, Henry? Assuredly the thought entered your mind, if it rose not to your lips. Ah, Henry, Henry, have three-score years and a bitter world-fight not yet destroyed thy youthful inability to look sternly on a beautiful face?

"There is, at least, one good point about them, and that is that they are not so eager to get home at night. I suppose the fact arises from their having no particular hobbies, no cricket or foot-ball, or athletics. They are down rather earlier in the morning, and take no longer over their luncheon, except the time wasted in getting ready to go out, which is, of course, ridiculous. On the whole, as far as personal intercourse is concerned, they are much pleasanter to deal with, being quicker and brighter in many ways. The other drawbacks connected with them cannot, I suppose, be laid to their charge, and are no doubt unavoidable. Well, well, Joseph, we must take the good and bad together, and perhaps the balance will, after all, be in our favor. Three hundred and ten pounds is not to be despised, and a little training may make them all that we could desire."

CHAPTER II.

The Winter nights were drawing swiftly in, and it became necessary to light the gas long before the offices closed. Now it was a singular thing that there existed a strange reluctance in the office of Middleton Brothers to comply with this necessity. Matches became mysteriously scarce, and a capacity for working in comparative darkness developed itself with surprising swiftness. This, along with many other little annoyances, some of which have been previously mentioned, chafed the soul of Henry Middleton almost beyond endurance. He became like a simmering volcano; an eruption might at any moment be expected. For a long time he remained in the simmering state, but at length the eruption came. Quietly ascending the stairs one dusky evening, he entered the office. The gas was unlit, and, pausing in the shadow of the door, he beheld by the dim light a strange scene.

Miss Vernon and Mr. Johnson were standing by the window close together—very close together, gazing out on the crescent moon that was slowly surmounting the house-tops. Miss Warwick was bending over a desk in the shadiest corner of the room, and Mr. Harley was bending over her, talking in a low voice. Miss Smith was holding forth volubly to the warehouseman, and Miss Ramsay was waltzing over the floor with the office-boy.

A moment's amazed contemplation of the scene, and then sharp and stern rang out the voice of the senior partner.

"Mr. Johnson!"

The person addressed looked round with a start that would have "brought down the house" in a melodrama.

"Yes, Sir."

"May I ask what is the meaning of all this, and why your are not getting through with your work?"

"I have been checking a calculation of Miss Vernon's, Sir."

"It's a singular thing," said Mr. Middleton, with a grim smile—"it's a singular thing, that, in the space of a few months, you should all become pervaded with such a spirit of unselfishness. It seems to me that each of you is always doing somebody else's work, and never attending to his or her own. Now, I have a great respect for such a spirit in the abstract, or in domestic or social life, but it doesn't do in business, ladies and gentlemen, it doesn't do in business; and I must distinctly state that I can no longer allow things to go on as they have been doing. I place the matter before you as it appears from a plain business point of view. You come to me engaging to do certain work, and for the doing of that work I agree to give you a certain amount of remuneration. Now, if instead of doing the work for which you are specially engaged, you are continually dabbling in other people's, you break your part of the engagement, and cannot, with any show of reason, expect me to keep mine, or retain you any longer in my employ. Please understand, therefore, that unless you are prepared to adhere to the terms of the agreement made between us when I engaged you, I must look about for those who are willing to do so."

Having thus spoken, Mr. Middleton stalked into the private office, leaving Mr. Harley stealing guiltily to his own desk; Miss Vernon checking invoices; Mr. Johnson balancing the cash; Miss Warwick looking over shipping-notes; Miss Smith writing headings in the ledger; the warehouseman gazing thoughtfully into the fire; Miss Ramsay addressing circulars; and the office-boy looking for matches.

When he entered the private office Joseph was dictating a letter to the corresponding clerk. But Joseph had no need to stand so close to her, no need to rest his hand on the back of her chair, and almost speak the words in her ear. Really, Joseph was becoming foolish in his old age. At forty-eight he should be growing more dignified, more conscious of the high position occupied by a partner in Middleton Brothers. Certainly he looked foolish enough, and far from dignified, when he caught sight of his brother, and little Miss Lawson looked rather foolish too.

Henry sat down in stern silence, and presently Miss Lawson left the room. Then Joseph, like all quiet, shy people when laboring under embarrassment, could not be silent, and began to pester his brother with all kinds of irrelevant questions and remarks. He received the shortest of replies, and at length Henry looked up and remarked:

"Did you ever read the Legend of St. Anthony's Temptations, Joseph?"

"I—I—fancy I have, Henry; but it is so long since that I almost forget it."

"I should advise you to refresh your memory," returned his brother dryly; and the conversation dropped.

Presently at the door there came a timid knock, and, on a summons to enter being given, Miss Vernon stepped shyly in.

As she came forward it was noticeable that a certain sprightliness and sparrow-like sauciness that generally distinguished her had almost completely disappeared, and there was a flush on her cheeks, and a light in her eye, that could surely have little to do with invoices. She stood by the table with downcast head, folding, unfolding, and refolding a scrap of paper that lay before her, but seemingly unable to speak. Henry had been thoroughly vexed and annoyed, but as he looked at the shy, timid girl, he felt again the consciousness of his utter inability to be angry with her personally.

"What is it, Miss Vernon?"

"I came to—to—give you notice, Sir."

"Notice! Why, bless my soul and body, what for? Surely you are not so sensitive as to be offended by a rebuke which you cannot deny was thoroughly well merited?"

"Oh, no; I assure you it has nothing to do with that, Sir; but I'm—I'm—engaged."

That word had only one meaning for Henry Middleton; all other associations connected with it had faded away many a weary year ago.

"By what firm, may I ask?"

Miss Vernon grew confused.

"By Mr. Johnson, Sir."

"Mr. Johnson! Is he setting up in business?"

"Oh, no, Sir; only in a house."

"I see," said Henry grimly, and thereupon ensued a long pause. A pause during which the little scrap of paper became the centre of a series of circles traced by a small unsteady finger, during which the red lips seemed unable to keep quite still, and bright eyes became clouded, and one hand made diligent search in a pocket. These signs were too ominous to be disregarded, and Henry rose in great consternation.

"My dear Miss Vernon," he said, placing his hand on her shoulder in quite a fatherly way, "I'm a rough old business man, and I look at all matters from a business point of view, perhaps from a selfish point of view; and looked at in that way, you know, this engagement of yours seems, what one might call a somewhat unbusiness like proceeding; but, at the same time, from what I have seen of you both, I believe you will get on exceedingly well together, and I am sure I wish you all possible joy and happiness."

And Mr. Middleton shook hands with her, and conducted her to the door, and opened it for her, and was rewarded with a grateful, tear-bedimmed smile, that quite melted him.

A little sympathy is indispensable to women, and goes a long way with them.

"Beaten at all points," muttered Henry, going back to his desk. "It's a strange thing, a strange thing."

What is strange, Henry? Strange that you should still have a little fellow-feeling with youthful joy, and youthful love—surely not.

For perhaps the first time in his life he felt actually guilty in the presence of his meek brother; but giving a stealthy glance to discover in what manner the other's self-exaltation would display itself, he beheld that worthy gentleman vigorously blowing his nose, with his head turned in the opposite direction. A long silence reigned, only broken by the scraping of the brother's pens. Then another knock. This time the incomer was Miss Smith. She advanced briskly; she stood about two yards off the table, with half-folded arms. She wore mittens. She was eminently respectable. Mr. Middleton looked up coldly. Miss Vernon and Miss Smith were not twin-sisters.

"Well?"

"I came, Sir, under the impression that this was the day of the month on which you engaged me."

"Well?"

"I trust that my work has hitherto given you satisfaction, Sir."

Mr. Middleton bowed.

"I have always striven, I am sure, to do my work to the best of my powers, as far as in me lay. There have been drawbacks, Sir, as have kept me from doing things in the exact way I should have liked; but my habit is not to deceive anyone, Sir"—as Miss Smith became more emphatic her h's got decidedly the upper hand of her—"and, therefore, I should like to say that what I have done, I have strove to do well, and trust I have done so. I—"

"Miss Smith, I am exceedingly busy: if you would come to the point at once I should be obliged. Do you want a rise?"

"No Sir, I do not."

"Then will you have the goodness to state what you do want?"

"I wish to give notice, Sir."

"Indeed. May I inquire your reason for doing so?"

"I am about to be married, Sir."

"Married!" echoed Henry, with a dangerous amount of surprise in his tone.

"Yes, married, Sir. To Mr. Gudgitt, Sir, the warehouseman."

"I should have thought Gudgitt had more—." He was about to add "sense," but checked himself in time. Indeed, Miss Smith wore a look that might have inspired discretion in the boldest of men. "That is to say, I am glad to hear it, Miss Smith, and beg to congratulate you."

The words were accompanied by a glance at the door that could not be mistaken, and Miss Smith beat a retreat. Shortly after Mr. Middleton stepped into the outer office, returning in a few minutes looking utterly confounded. He dropped into a chair, and sat for a time without speaking; at length he rose and stood by the mantelpiece, though so thoroughly put out that the usual manipulation of his coat-tails was entirely omitted.

"You will be surprised to hear, Brother Joseph, that in addition to Miss Vernon and Miss Smith, Miss Warwick and Miss Ramsay have just now given me notice. The former is engaged to Mr. Harley, and the latter, who is to be her bridesmaid, declares her utter inability to exist in the office made desolate by the absence of her dearest friend. She—Miss Ramsay—besought me with tears in her eyes to release her, and, as the young lady has spent the principal part of her time in teaching the office boy to waltz, I was only too willing to do so. We are now, by a singular train of circumstances, in much the same position as we were five months ago. The question, therefore, is, what are we to do? It seems to me that engaging female clerks is only an indirect way of procuring wives for all the young gentlemen in the neighborhood. If things went on as they have been doing we should have to abandon the corn trade, and form ourselves into a Wife Supplying Association, Limited. In sober earnestness, Joseph, I am thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair. We have had nothing but trouble and worry since the beginning of this new system, and I, at any rate, shall be only too glad to get back to the old one. I would not go through all we did the first day our advertisement appeared for a thousand pounds, let alone three hundred. And then, as I said before, we have had so much trouble and worry, and things have been so unsatisfactory that I am afraid we must allow that our scheme, up to the present, at least, has proved little better than a failure. Indeed, from almost the very first I have had grave misgivings, and now I must allow that the whole affair appears to me to have been a most unbusinesslike proceeding."

Henry paused, and Joseph murmured assent. Henry continued:

"With one exception we shall get rid of all our female clerks by the end of next month."

Joseph looked guilty.

"Now I propose that we fill their places with properly-trained men. The way in which the work and our commercial reputation have suffered more than counterbalance the difference in salaries. We must try in some courteous manner to induce the lady who still remains to leave us. She seems good-natured and willing, but I am afraid she is the least capable of any of them."

For the first time for many years there rose into Joseph's simple face a quick flush of anger; and when he spoke there was a touch of his brother's sharpness in the tones of his voice.

"Do you mean Miss Lawson, Henry?"

His brother looked surprised—something like a game-cock assailed by a month-old chicken.

"Certainly I do."

The flush faded away, the sharpness died out of the voice, the guilty look came back, and Joseph trembled.

"I wished to say, Henry, if you meant Miss Lawson, that I am—I mean that she is—that is, that we are—"

"Are what, Brother Joseph?"

"Engaged, Henry."

Henry gazed at him for a moment in mute amazement, then stepped across the room, leaned his hands on the table, and inquired slowly and impressively, the while "fixing him with his glittering eye:"

"Do you mean to tell me that you are actually engaged to Miss Lawson?"

"Yes, Henry."

Henry turned round without a word, and paced restlessly up and down. The news came upon him with an absolute shock. Women, at least until the conception of his unlucky scheme, had long been to him a kind of abstraction, existing, no doubt, in a far-off sort of way, but having little or nothing to do with practical life, except as servants or housekeepers. And, even when he had carried his scheme into force, he looked on them only as clerks, and nothing more than clerks—in other words, as a description of machine hired at so much per annum. But that they were full of passionate life, and capable of feeling and arousing passionate love, and that such an unbusinesslike thing as love should actually interfere with the making of money and the routine of office work, had never entered into his calculations—in fact, seemed to him absurd, monstrous, a breaking of all faith, a desecration of all sacred precedent. And yet, as he himself expressed it, he had been "beaten at all points;" had been unable even to rebuke them, and utterly powerless to stop the introduction of this last undreamed-of element.

Its influence upon those in the outer office had been hard enough to bear; but now that it had stormed his last stronghold, he felt completely overwhelmed. It was, indeed, "the unkindest cut of all." Well might he have addressed his brother in the words of the despairing Cæsar: "And thou, too, oh, Brutus!" Henry, however, was not as all theatrical; and when he stopped and faced the culprit he simply remarked, with considerable emphasis:

"Well, I never thought you could be such a consummate fool, Joseph," and thereupon sat down and began to write.

Joseph, the guilty, the meek, the erring one, cast wistful glances at his brother's face during a lengthy and painful silence, longing yet fearing to speak. At last he faltered:

"I trust you have no overpowering objection, Henry."

Henry, in the meantime, had considerably cooled down. Perhaps some flickering memories of almost forgotten feeling; perhaps the faint remembrance of loving eyes long since dim, or the clasp of a little hand long since dust and ashes; or some touch of real sympathy with his simple, patient brother, had softened him; or the fleeting revelation of something higher, something beyond the gathering in of the root of all evil, had flashed across his mind. When he spoke his tone was gentler.

"I don't say, Joseph, that I have any overpowering objection, though, if I had, it is now too late to gain anything by expressing it. You have taken this step entirely on your own responsibility, and, of course, have judged for yourself as to its wisdom; but if you ask for my candid opinion, I must tell you that it undoubtedly appears to me a most—a most"—he sought for another phrase in vain; it sprang to his lips and refused to be set aside—"a most unbusinesslike proceeding."—*All the Year Round.*

CHRISTIAN ART IN THE CATACOMBS.—No one can examine the art of the catacombs without seeing that the primitive Christians, brought up, as they necessarily must have been, in the traditions of their time, preserved the general system of debased classical decoration which they found in being. They rejected, of course, many heathen figures and subjects, while they adopted a few which suited their own purpose. Occasionally, for instance, they preserved pagan types and mythological legends, such as the figures of Orpheus and Psyche, and symbolical representations of natural phenomena, such as Oceanus and Iris. But they began from the very first, though timidly and tentatively, to develop a Christian system of iconography. Their first attempts were naturally symbolical. They would have shrunk, especially during the ages of persecution, from the open representation of distinctively Christian subjects. Accordingly, such emblems as the anchor, the lamb, the dove, the fish, the stag, the dolphin, the vine, and the ship, were the most favorite adornments of the earliest Christian *arcosolia*. De Rossi and his English followers find the most ancient known specimen of Christian decorative painting in the gallery at the entrance of the Cemetery of Domitilla, on the Via Ardeatina. Here the vaulting is covered with most gracefully flowing vine-branches, with birds picking at the grapes and naked boys gathering them. The fair presumption is that this painting, considering how significant an emblem the vine is, may be reckoned as a Christian work of an age which cannot be later than the second century. In the same cemetery there are subjects of a man fishing, of sheep feeding, of Noah in his ark, and of Daniel in the den of lions. Mommsen's authority is quoted for the opinion that these decorative works are of the same age as the original excavation of the particular part of the catacombs in which they are found. Another painting, representing two persons seated at a table on which are some cakes of bread and a fish, undoubtedly, in the eyes of Christian iconographers, represents, in a way which would veil its meaning from a heathen, the Eucharistic feast. De Rossi distinguishes between representations of the common feast, or *agape*, or rather the heavenly banquet; the supper of the Seven Disciples (recorded in St. John, xxi.) and a purely symbolical exhibition of the fish with loaves of bread, meaning the sacrament of the altar. Mr. J. H. Parker, who is the *bête noire* of Dr. Northcote and Mr. Brownlow, wishes to get rid of the Christian character of such representations by describing them as merely depicting the anniversary commemorative feasts of the dead common among the ancient Romans. But Bishop Graves, of Limerick, admits, as any dispassionate observer cannot help doing, their religious character and intention. The so-called crypts of Lucina are another division of the most ancient part of the Cemetery of Callixtus. Here, in one of the cubicula, is a picture of our Lord's baptism. Here, too, the figure of the Orante, a female figure with the arms uplifted and outstretched in prayer, makes its first appearance. This, whether representing a particular Christian soul, or the collective Church, is one of the most common adornments of the catacombs. We can see no proof that the Orante ever stands for the blessed Virgin. Even if it did, as our authors laboriously contend, the attitude and sentiment would imply a very different regard for our Lord's Mother than is inculcated in modern Romanism. The first appearance in art of the Blessed Virgin with the Holy Child is found in the Cemetery of Priscilla, which is believed to be of the age of the Flavii, that is before A. D. 150, or of the time of Trajan, immediately following. This is naturalistic in character, and a very beautiful work of art, of excellent style and execution. The Good Shepherd, our Lord with the Woman of Samaria at the well, the Hæmorrhoissa, Jonah, Moses striking the rock, all made their appearance in the second century. The following age introduces a development and combination of subjects and compositions. The history of Jonah in its several stages, the sacrifice of Isaac, the healing of the paralytic man, now occur as common subjects. The chapel of Dionysus, about the year 270, has her figure with two other women and two men, all inscribed with their names, represented as standing in prayer in a paradise, wherein are birds and flowers. Nothing can be pleasanter or more instructive than to pursue our authors' pages, with their copious illustrations, describing in chronological succession these monuments of the earliest Christian art. The adoration of the Magi, and the story of Susanna, (represented as a lamb, with the name Susanna, standing between two wolves, inscribed "Seniores,") are also subjects which were represented in the third century.—*The Saturday Review.*

CURING DEMONIACAL POSSESSION IN INDIA.—The *Doorgah*, or shrine, at which the fair is held, is outside the village. The demoniacs are collected in the court-yard attached to it; and in front of this court-yard is a raised platform, on which stands the officiating priest. He receives a present, in the first instance, from the friends of the demoniacs admitted into the court-yard—women for the most part. None are admitted without some fee, although the amount varies with the ability of the friends—from a pice to a gold mohur, that is, from a farthing to 33s. This constitutes the larger portion of the revenue of the *Doorgah*, and is quite distinct from the professional fees paid to the *ojah* or exorcist. A miraculous influence is supposed to pervade the court-yard at the period of the *mela*, and hence the anxiety of the friends to have their afflicted relatives admitted to the holy precincts. Each particular *ojah* must be fed before he will undertake his incantation, and his fees are determined, as to their amount, by the ability of the friends of the sufferer. It is a pitiable sight to see that mass of afflicted humanity collected in the court-yard; old men and old women, young men and young women, youths and maidens, even little children, too, are there. But the women are vastly more numerous than the men, usually three times as many. Some of them are fixed and immovable in gaze, taking no interest in anything around them, their eyes set in a glazed stare, without intelligence or change. They will gaze at a portion of the building, or at some distant object, as if entranced. Others are violent and noisy, screaming, howling, hooting, or hissing, or imprecating terribly by all their gods; some, in the madness of maniacal aberration, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, crying, kneeling on the ground, bowing their heads with monotonous iteration, sometimes with extraordinary swiftness. Some are tied with ropes, they will not allow any clothing to remain on them if not restrained, while others are dangerous in their phrensy. Idiots, maniacs, and hysterical patients are all mixed together in this terrible court-yard, and it is a fearful scene. A ceaseless beating of gongs is kept up, bells are frantically rung. The *ojahs*, or exorcists, seem to delight in making it is as terrible as possible. The whole place resounds with the shrieks of the supposed demoniacs, and the prayers or objurgations of their friends and attendants. In such a scene it is no wonder if the simple spectators become possessed. The nerves are abnormally acted upon. Women lose their modesty. Men become furies. "During the *mela* that has recently taken place at Ghompore," writes an intelligent correspondent of the *Pioneer*, "a very pretty and interesting-looking young woman was kneeling by the side of her husband. He was duly instructed by an *ojah*, or exorcist. He grasped her firmly with one hand by the hair; in the other hand he held a stout stick. Under the instructions he received he forced her head down, in repeated bowings, almost to the earth. After every third or fourth obeisance he asked a question at the suggestion of the *ojah*. If the answer was satisfactory he said 'good, good.' If otherwise, he beat her unmercifully with the stick. It was supposed to be an obstinate devil, and could be removed only by beating. But some of the poor wretches operated upon were simply idiots."—*The Nineteenth Century.*

MEMORY.—This formation of memory starts with consciousness, and has its moral aspect. Where the interests centre in self and its immediate surroundings, the memory cannot be laying up treasures for the future. We see the difference in the youngest children. It is a great thing, of course, to teach in an interesting way so as to make attention as little painful an effort as possible. The child so taught starts at an advantage; but there is a subtle form of selfishness that eludes all benevolent aims to enlarge the range of interests, that refuses to see beyond the charmed circle, and shackles and confines the memory at the outset. We may almost foretell of some children that they will remember what now occupies them so deeply, because we see no undercurrent of self at work interfering with the free reception of new congenial ideas; while others take in new thoughts with a reserve; half occupied with themselves, if they attend, turning the new acquirement into an occasion for present show and self-glory. The phrase "hits the fancy" explains the posture of mind. Nothing hits the fancy of some children apart from self; with others, the object which hits and seizes the attention stands single, and takes them out of themselves. Sir Walter Scott owns to this memory. "I had always a wonderful facility in retaining in my memory whatever verses pleased me," quoting the old Borderer who had no command of his memory, and only retained what hit his fancy. "My memory was precisely of the same kind; it seldom failed to preserve most tenaciously a favorite passage of poetry, a play-house ditty, or above all, a Border-raid ballad; but names, dates, and the other technicalities of history escaped me in a most melancholy degree." Of course this early passion of interest implies a bias. The memory here came by nature, was not cultivated by self-mastery; but, while following a bent, it carried him out of himself and beyond himself, which it is an important function of memory to do. All people have not only a memory but a tenacious memory for some things. If for nothing useful, if not for things observed, for things learned, for thought, for events, for persons, for the outsides of things, for words, for names, for dates—yet for follies, vanities, trifles, grudges connected with self; and especially for losses, wrongs, slights, snubs, disparagements, injuries, real or fancied, inflicted in the course of a life time on that dear self. If memory is not put to its legitimate uses, subjected to rule, given work to do, it degenerates into a mere deposit, a residuum of worthless refuse, degrading the nature it should elevate, supplying the mind with unwholesome food, on which it largely broods and ruminates. Of the same class is the memory roused out of its lethargy by the presence of others—as, for example, on the revival of former acquaintance—into a sort of malignant activity; a memory dissociated from sympathy, recalling precisely the things which ought to be forgotten—misfortunes, humiliations, and the like—and forcing on reluctant ears with unflinching accuracy of detail facts long erased from busier, fuller, better-trained memories, as though inspired by a sort of necessity to let loose the unmannerly crowd of revived images where it gives most annoyance. How often we wish for others the reverse of what we desire for ourselves! If they could only forget!—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE GYMNASIUM AT ATHENS.—I had heard much of this national institution, and was glad to see it under such good escort. We turned our steps toward the Lyceum, our slaves, of course, in attendance. I need not describe the building, as we have all read Vitruvius. But I wish I could so describe the scene within that my readers might see it as distinctly as I can recall it. We Englishmen can understand well enough the interest of watching games in which we once excelled, and of looking on at feats of strength or skill which we used to practice. It comes natural, therefore, to us to imagine the middle-aged and elders of Athens often looking in to see their youngsters trained to manly vigor and activity. Up to 18 years of age themselves had wrestled, and run, and boxed, and leaped, and thrown quoits with as much energy, I suppose, as we give to cricket, and rackets, and foot-ball. We do

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If we were to commence on the upper-most story of Audubon, Cabaul and our own keen sense of enjoyment over an etching by Adolphe Lalauze, we might fill a column simply in describing the details of this capital piece of work. "The Halt," as the picture is called, was exhibited in the last Salon, and was the most admired of all the etchings there. It represents a group of Louis Quinze ladies and gentlemen halting in the course of a hunting excursion. The ladies are mounted on pillion behind their cavaliers, and the whole party are in the highest spirits. The ladies, in their rich costumes, are seated sideways on the horses, and the gentlemen are in the act of dismounting. The horses are in the act of drinking at a stream, and the whole scene is one of the most delightful pastoral pictures that we have seen for many a day. The etching is executed with the greatest delicacy, and the drawing of the figures and horses is perfect. The landscape is also very beautiful, and the whole picture is one that will bear the closest examination. Another etching by Lalauze, which is also very beautiful, is "Le Bal Masqué," after Lancret. This is a picture of a ball at the Opera, and the scene is a very gay one. The dresses of the ladies are very rich, and the whole picture is full of life and movement. The etching is very delicate, and the figures are drawn with great spirit. Another etching by Lalauze is after Fragonard, and is called "Le Colin Maillard." This is a picture of a game of blind man's buff, and is very pretty. The figures are drawn with great spirit, and the whole picture is full of life and movement. The etching is very delicate, and the

"SOCIETY" IN NEW-YORK

COMMENTS OF NEW-YORKERS UPON THE SUBJECT.

A LADY'S CONCEPTION—A LADY'S VIEW OF WHAT CONSTITUTES IT—A GENTLEMAN'S OPINION—HINDRANCE OF AN AMERICAN SOCIETY—MINGLING OF AN EUROPEAN SPIRIT IN NEW-YORK—WHY THEY ARE UNITED.

My article which appeared in THE TIMES a week ago to-day would have appeared a fortnight before were there room in the columns of that paper for more than one article upon the same subject. During those two weeks numerous additional ones, which were written while the article, with its final paragraph in type, was awaiting publication, have appeared in the columns of other newspapers. Some of these have been mere repetitions of what I had said, and others have been attempts to refute my statements. Of the latter class I have seen but one which I deem worthy of notice, and that is the letter of "A Lady" in THE TIMES of Saturday last. I am glad that she has written, for she has done me the favor to misunderstand me, and thus to give me an opportunity to explain myself more fully than I did before. I am glad, too, that she has written, because she is a lady, and I am sure that she will not be offended if I say that I am glad that she is a woman. Had she been a man, I should have had to treat her with the respect due to a gentleman, but I should have had to treat her as an opponent, and not as a friend. Now I can treat her as a friend, and not as an opponent, and I can say what I please without fear of misconstruction. I can say, for instance, that I am glad that she is a woman, because I am sure that she will not be offended if I say that I am glad that she is a woman, because I am sure that she will not be offended if I say that I am glad that she is a woman, because I am sure that she will not be offended if I say

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 14, 1880.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indications for to-day, in this region, cloudy and threatening weather, with occasional rain or snow, no decided change of temperature, stationary or lower barometer, north-west to north-east winds.

THE FUTURE OF GREENBACKISM.

The Greenback Party as an organization devoted to the idea of flat money is apparently dead. The National Greenback-Labor Party of the recent campaign had a broader basis and more varied purposes, but it was loaded down with the brief traditions of the original movement. Moreover, it had the enormous disadvantage of being a third party in an excited political contest, the excitement of which had no direct connection with the objects at which it aimed. In such a contest a tripartite division of political forces is impossible, and the Democracy, with its old organization and traditions and the strength and hope given to it by the iron-clad combination of the Southern Bourbons, had one side of the field. There was no place for Mr. WEAVER'S party except between the upper and nether millstones of the contending forces. It emerged with a beggarly display of voting strength. In no quarter did it exhibit evidence of innate vigor. The fusion in Maine did not have for its chief motive the purposes of the Greenbackers. It was a combination wrought out of Democracy bargaining for political pelf and a protest of Republicans against the despotism of the Blaine machine. The real Greenback-Labor Party was that led by SOLON CHASE, which cast a few hundred votes for the independent Weaver ticket. In other parts of the country, that is to say, in a few Southern States where there was a sufficient show of strength to elect three or four nominal Greenbackers to Congress, the party served merely as a basis of opposition to the Democracy where there was no hope for Republican candidates.

But, everything considered, it may be a question whether the result of the election was more disastrous to the Greenback-Labor Party or to the old Democracy. The two organizations were fighting for their lives in two altogether different senses. The former was fighting for a career yet to come, and the battle was not waged directly against it. The latter had its career behind it, and was fighting against destruction. Its defeat has already developed symptoms of dissolution, and the talk is more than ever before for a "new alignment of parties." This means death for the Democracy, while it may mean life for what has hitherto been called successively the Greenback and the Greenback-Labor Party. As we have said, this latter organization had in the recent campaign materially widened its basis and varied its purposes. It is susceptible of still further modification to meet what may be regarded as the exigencies of the time. Mr. WEAVER, in a dispatch to one of the organs of the party on the day after the election, declared that it "emerges from the battle unscathed, full of courage, and stronger than at any previous period," and announces that "the contest of 1884 is now fairly opened." While the original object of defeating resumption and maintaining permanently an irredeemable paper currency of indefinable limits has been swept by events from the realm of things hoped for, the underlying principles of the movement still abide. It is worth remembering that the declarations of the party for a year or two past have been oblivious of this old issue, and have addressed themselves to questions that are among the most vital of those still to be dealt with. The last national platform said nothing against specie payments, but it demanded that all money, whether metallic or paper, "should be issued and its volume controlled by the Government."

It is morally certain that our present composite system of Government notes and bank-notes cannot continue. One part or the other must absorb the paper circulation. There is to be a struggle for survival between the national bank system as an agency for supplying currency and what may be called the issue department of the Treasury. On this question the Greenback-Labor Party holds a well-defined position, as the Democratic Party does not any more than on any other matter of public policy. It has also declared for an unlimited coinage of our debased silver dollars, but this is an incidental matter, the settlement of which will be speedily forced, so that it cannot remain as part of the permanent ground of division between parties. But the platform of the Weaver party includes far more than relates to the fiscal business of the Government, and its fundamental idea is one that has a wide application. Its last general Convention not only pronounced against national banks and for a Government currency, but it denounced the fostering of what it called "gigantic land, railroad, and money corporations and monopolies, invested with and exercising powers belonging to the Government," and demanded a "legislative control" of "all lines of communication and transportation."

The fundamental idea of the party was further hinted at in the statement of the platform that "labor should be so protected by national and State authority as to equalize its burdens and insure a just distribution of its results." Mr. WEAVER in his letter of acceptance declared that it was "the first duty of civil government to foster industry." Thus it will be seen that the underlying principle of this youthful party, whatever its name may be in the future, is that it belongs to the Government to exercise a supervising and regulating authority over the material interests of the people instead of leaving them to the regulative action of natural laws and free competition. It is essentially the principle of Socialism, and its application to the *questions which are henceforth to enter into* our politics is very wide. It has been and still is applied in no small measure, and it is by no means certain that it will not have much to do with that new division of parties of which we are beginning to hear so much.

ELEVATED ROADS AND TAXATION.

Some of the efforts of corporations to escape taxation on their property are difficult to understand. Perhaps they leave it to the lawyers, who are an expensive appendage of every great body corporate, to regulate the amount of litigation in which they shall be involved, and they find the Tax Commissioners a convenient means for keeping profitable cases on hand. The case just decided by the Court of Appeals which resulted from an effort of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to escape taxation on its costly and valuable though unsightly structure, by claiming that it could not be assessed as real estate, furnishes a good illustration of the readiness of these corporations to spend money to test questions of taxation which have been already settled. To be sure, when this company, in 1878, set out to resist the assessment of its property elevated railroads were something new, but the principle which was to determine their character as real estate was not new. It had already been decided that street surface railways were real estate and subject to taxation as such, as well as telegraph-poles and wires, underground pipes and other appliances erected upon, affixed to, and supported by land. The question had been raised whether, inasmuch as the land upon or within which these fixtures rested belonged not to the owners of the fixtures themselves, but to the public, and was not subject to taxation, the private structures permitted upon it could by themselves be taxable real estate. But this question had been decided in the affirmative. What was there, then, in the character of the elevated railroad structures upon which they could claim to be an exception? Like telegraph wires, their road-bed and tracks were in the air, but they were supported by and affixed to the land below. The foundations being beneath the surface did not detach them from the land.

Every question which the existence of this new form of property suggested in regard to taxation had been already decided, and the Tax Commissioners, accepting the established principles, proceeded to assess them as real estate. But the New-York Company resisted, and, after two years of expensive litigation, it has succeeded in getting a final decision against it, a result of which any competent lawyer should have advised its managers in advance. Those who took the more profitable course of advising resistance are probably not surprised or disappointed. But the contest with the taxing power rested on another ground than the claim that elevated railroads are not real estate. The companies are required to pay the City 5 per cent. of their net earnings as compensation for the use of the streets. It is certainly little enough considering the injury inflicted upon the thoroughfares which they disfigure and the profits they derive from the privilege. A franchise or privilege of this kind is not, as has been heretofore declared by the Court of Appeals, tangible property, and is subject to taxation only by special enactment. But the property itself is taxable apart from the franchise without such enactment. The 5 per cent. compensation for the franchise is a matter quite apart from the taxation of the property, and could not of itself work exemption of the latter. It might have been made in lieu of all taxation upon the structure as real estate, but in point of fact it was not. How it was expected to achieve that effect by adjudication in the absence of legal provision it is difficult to understand. It is said that this question is not settled yet, and the case may be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. If it may be, it doubtless will be, for the only limit to litigation of this kind is the end of all appeal. There may be no reasonable question to be settled, but the lawyers will go to the end of their rope.

The Legislature attempted last Winter to frame a definition of land or real estate, as a subject of taxation, which should include elevated railways among other things, but it made such a piece of work of it that the Governor refused to sign the bill after the session was adjourned. But the existing statutes and the adjudication of the courts furnish a definition that is sufficiently comprehensive. There ought to be an end of litigation for the purpose of escaping or getting around it. Two points appear to be pretty clearly settled. Real estate and personal property, whether belonging to corporations or individuals, are subject to taxation on a legal valuation unless exempted by specific provisions of law. Compensation for a franchise does not operate in lieu of taxation on property belonging to the grantee of the franchise unless it is specifically so provided by law. As to what constitutes real estate for purposes of taxation the language of the statutes and the construction put upon them by the courts furnish a definition that is sufficiently explicit. After these things have been once clearly settled it is difficult to see why the struggle of corporations to escape taxes should be continued in this particular direction.

THE SOURCES OF DISEASE.

To decree the suppression of all nuisances is as easy as to issue a bull against a comet, call spirits from the vasty deep, or make the descent to Avernus, but to enforce the decree—this is labor, this is work, indeed. The State Board of Health has just adopted a sanitary code which declares at the outset "that all things dangerous to human life or health shall be deemed to be nuisances, and any person who may retain them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." This is excellent. If all misdemeanants within the meaning of that clause could be adequately punished and restrained from further evil doing, the doctors would starve. The trouble is that the machinery for executing sanitary laws is in most places almost wholly wanting, and where it exists is inefficient. We have a sanitary code in this City, and a Board of Health, but there are every day and every hour countless open and flagrant violations of the code which the board is powerless to prevent. The city of Paris is said to be desperately wicked, but if a householder in that city should throw a piece of paper from a window into the street he would be apt to receive a visit and an *admonition from a sergent de ville*. The Police of New-York are charged with the duty of carrying into effect the regulations of the Board of Health, but no policemen performs his duty in that respect. In those quarters of the City which are most thickly settled, and where, therefore, such practices are most dangerous to the general health, slatternly-looking women may be seen at all hours of the day casting into the street all manner of household refuse, such as deceased cats, cabbage stumps, the parings of potatoes, apples, and turnips, bones, and other miscellaneous and ill-smelling garbage. Intermixed with the mud of the street, soaked by rains and steaming in the sun, these decaying vegetable and animal substances lie for days untouched, sending up pestilential odors to nauseate the passers-by.

The State Board of Health decrees that vaults shall not be built within 50 feet of a well or spring; that cellars shall be cleansed before May 1, under penalty of a fine of $25; that no manufacturer's refuse shall be thrown into any natural stream of water; that the sale of unwholesome meat, fruit, or vegetables shall be punished; that offensive manufacturing processes and slaughtering shall not be carried on within the limits of any city without a permit; and prescribes the disinfection of houses and clothing contaminated by persons suffering from contagious diseases. All these regulations are eminently proper and wholesome. Similar laws, and many others of like intent, have been in force in this City for years, but hardly a beginning has been made in the war against the sources of preventible disease. Half our ailments are said to spring from the contamination of the air of dwelling-houses by sewer gas. Through sinks and closets the effluvium of drains enters the house almost unopposed, either producing dangerous diseases by its own poison, or bearing from infected districts the germs of fevers and diphtheria. The Sanitary Code of this City forbids the construction of a closet or sink "unless the same is provided with adequate, or the best generally approved, constructions and precautions for preventing gases and other offensive currents" from entering the house, but does anybody suppose that in all our new houses "adequate or the best generally approved" traps and escape pipes are invariably applied?

The ignorance or indifference of house builders and house buyers is responsible for most of the diseases arising from sewer gas. The trap alone is no protection, as it is exposed to such accidents as "sucking out," evaporation, and choking up. It is a fact, too, that a water-trap will transmit sewer gas, absorbing it below and giving it off above. Without a large and perfectly straight pipe extending from the drain to the top of the house, giving a free escape for all vapors formed in the sewer, no trap will afford any degree of protection. The traps are thus relieved from pressure and made reasonably secure. These are the commonplaces of sanitary science, but the number of householders who take the trouble to inform themselves upon such matters is exceedingly small. There is no doubt that any connection between the street sewer and the interior of the house is a source of peril, even with the "best generally approved constructions" to prevent the entrance of sewer poison. These connections should be reduced to the smallest possible number. Sinks do not need to connect with the sewer. The waste from all the sinks in the house is best disposed of through a pipe discharging, not into, but over, a well-trapped cesspit in the back yard. If the cess-pit be properly trapped, and care be taken to keep it free from grease, no offensive odors will come from it. The general adoption of this plan would be followed by a marked diminution in zymotic diseases. In most city houses there are sinks in the main sleeping-rooms, or in the closets connecting with them. These sinks invite the deadly poison to enter the dwelling and do its work upon the occupants when their systems are least able to resist its effects, during the night. All sinks, whatever their construction, and particularly kitchen sinks, should be often and thoroughly freed from grease and decomposing matters.

To any thoughtful person it is amazing that people in general are so wholly indifferent to the commonest sanitary observances. The board of health is a late product in the development of human society. The machinery for protecting life and property from lawless violence had existed in a highly organized form ages before there was such a thing as sanitary science, and even now that science is understood by few. As for the mass, they go on heedlessly contaminating their homes, buying and using impure milk, unwholesome meat and vegetables, and adulterated food. As a result of the exertions of a few of the wiser ones, we have sanitary officers, but it is not thought worth while to give them the necessary means of compelling obedience to the laws. No doubt much has been accomplished by the energy and perseverance of some of our health officers; but, after all, against many sources of disease all they can do is to meet and resolve that any person who shall keep such a nuisance "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Gen. MELIKOFF'S avowed intention to give the Russian press "as much freedom as may be compatible with the respect due to the Government" deserves the world's heartiest sympathy. A liberty which shall not degenerate into license is the most pressing need of Russian journalism. Checked for years by the two great obstacles of popular ignorance and official restriction, its growth has been to that of other lands as a hot-house plant to a forest tree. In a country where only 9 per cent. of the whole population can read at all there is naturally room for only a limited number of journals, and even these are confined chiefly to the great cities, few of the smaller provincial towns having any newspapers at all. An official report, drawn up previous to the recent Nihilist troubles, credits St. Petersburg with 20 weekly and 34 daily papers, including 2 French and 5 German dailies. But even the best among this small group would look poor enough in London or New-York. The average Russian "daily" consists of a single broad sheet, nearly one-third of which is taken up with advertisements. The French fashion of running a novel or *feuilleton* along the foot of the page makes a considerable inroad upon the remaining space, which is still further diminished by the very large type common to all Russian periodicals. In a word, it is not too much to assert that the entire political matter of any first-class Russian daily, including both home and foreign telegrams, would not fill two columns of the *Herald* or THE TIMES.

These faults, it is true, are chiefly due to the necessity of "running cheap" imposed by the small number of readers, and would be gradually remedied by the progressive spread of education now at work in the great towns. But no national literature can be expected to thrive with the hand of a Police Inspector on its throat. The leading papers of St. Petersburg are the *Russki Invalid*, (*Russian Invalid*,) which is simply the mouthpiece of the Government; the official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, published in French, and justly defined by a caustic wit as "the water in which the *Invalid* has been boiled;" the semi-official *Golos*, (*Voice*,) the most free-spoken as well as ablest of all; the *Birjeviya Vedomosti*, (*Bourse Gazette*,) which, although nominally a commercial paper, deals habitually, and often very ably, with political questions; and the *Russki Mir*, (*Russian World*,) which, under the editorship of Col. KOMAROFF, distinguished itself by being the first to criticise the great scheme of military reform subsequently carried out in 1874. Moscow, although her list of daily papers has expanded considerably during the past decade, has but one that can really be called influential, viz., the *Moskovskiya Vedomosti*, (*Moscow Gazette*,) which first attained eminence through M. KATKOFF'S able defense of Russian institutions against the aspersions of ALEXANDER HERZEN in his Nihilist organ, the *Kolokol* (*Bell*.) Many of these journals lack neither talent nor energy; but both are equally out of place under a system which a clever native caricaturist has aptly symbolized in a cartoon depicting the Russian press as an orchestra, with the Minister of Police as conductor. NICHOLAS'S method of dealing with smart young writers like RYLAIEFF and PUSTAL was to hang them. His milder successor has substituted fine and "suspension," which have proved equally efficacious in keeping Russia helpless and voiceless. The one fact that the ablest Russian journals may be singled out at a glance by the frequency of the suspensions or admonitions received by them from the Minister of Police points its own moral.

As a natural consequence of the official paralysis which benumbs alike free criticism and journalistic ability, Russian newspapers in general are either offensively coarse or unbearably dull. Fancy any first-class American or English "daily" giving a conspicuous place to a tedious account of the writer's vain efforts to expound his vision of a monstrous black cat, which "whisked its tail thrice, and vanished with a deafening mew!" "I asked among the rich, and they shut the door in my face; I asked among the poor, and they bade me go to the devil; I went to him, but he seemed otherwise engaged, for he gave me no answer." When a paper like the Moscow *Gazette* can print nearly a column of this trash in one issue, it must be owned that Gen. MELIKOFF'S projected reform comes not a moment too soon. Yet even under the present régime there is promise for the future. The slavish adulation of all native institutions current in the days of NICHOLAS has long since begun to give place to a manly and outspoken criticism of national shortcomings.

"BUT, JUDGE, I WAS ALIVE!"

For a year or two past courts in different parts of the country have been seen wrestling with a conundrum, propounded not very long ago by our Court of Appeals, like this: What shall be done when a probate court has decided that a man is dead, but he says he is alive? One would not suppose that this question need perplex the judiciary often. But it does. The court reports published within a year past disclose it in at least four cases. Such are the vagaries of human nature that instances of persons roaming away, no one knows where, and absent until they are believed to be dead, are by no means confined to fugitive criminals, absconding debtors, or poverty-stricken tramps. It is not uncommon for estates of considerable value—lands, houses, bank deposits, and the like—to be brought into court for division among creditors or heirs upon the suggestion that the true owner has disappeared so long that he must be dead. Suppose, after division ordered and made, and accounts settled, the man himself comes into court and says: "But, Judge, I was alive!" Not many weeks ago, in the New-York Surrogate's Court, a case of this kind was witnessed. The brother of a man supposed to be dead was administering his estate. The supposed widow was dissatisfied with his course, and cited him before the Surrogate, hoping to procure a change. In answer to her suit, the brother produced the long-lost owner, alive and well; at least, so he and the man in the witness box testified. But the widow stoutly denied that the man exhibited was her husband—and surely she ought to know.

In 1857 JAMES DEVINE deposited $485 in the East River Savings Institution. Leaving the money there to accumulate interest, he and his wife went to Cuba. They did not return; and twelve years afterward DEVINE'S mother-in-law applied at the Surrogate's Court—testifying that her son-in-law and daughter were *dead, and that he owed her money—to obtain* letters of administration upon his estate. Her request was granted, and she thereupon drew the deposit and interest from the bank. But all this time Mr. and Mrs. DEVINE were alive and well in Cuba. In due time the deposit was claimed again in their behalf from the bank. The bank, naturally enough, contested the second claim. DEVINE, they said, had been adjudicated dead and ought to remain so. It was his own fault, at any rate, if he were not dead, and the bank ought not to suffer for it. The Court of Appeals (this was in 1879) sustained this position. They said that the Surrogate "had jurisdiction," and the letters were conclusive. Now, "jurisdiction" is a very powerful word. A Judge could decide that the moon was made of green cheese if he had "jurisdiction of the subject matter and the party." He can get jurisdiction of the subject matter—cheese—and it is well known that when a Judge takes jurisdiction of such subject matter there is no review or reversal of the judicial action. But the party—the moon—is beyond service of a summons. This may probably be the only thing which has protected Luna from having had her constitution judicially construed into cheese and put upon the market. But to return to the Devine case. As the $485 and interest were not all used up—which seems surprising—the lawyers pursued investigations, and, last year, came before the Court of Appeals again with the story that the Surrogate never exercised his "jurisdiction" at all: that the mother-in-law merely called one day at the Surrogate's office and saw the clerk; the clerk took down her affidavit as matter of form, narrating the death of DEVINE to the best of her knowledge and belief; and then filled out and gave her a printed form of letters of administration, one of the dozen or twenty forms which the Surrogate of that year (1869) had obligingly signed and left in the clerk's desk, ready for any one who might want them. "Ah ha!" said the Court of Appeals, in effect, "this is very different. We said that the Surrogate had jurisdiction, and we stick to it. But we never said that his clerk could hand out letters to any applicant who said he believed somebody was dead." Therefore, the second suit was decided against the bank. How a savings bank is to know whether a paper handed over the counter, bearing the Judge's signature and seal of court, was, in fact, signed in blank and issued by his clerk, remains an open question.

Meantime, this subject of settling up the estates of living men as if they were dead has attracted attention elsewhere. One instance arose before Judge CHOATE, in this City, last Spring. An Irishman immigrated to Rhode Island and deposited his money in the banks there. He then went to California to get more, and was gone so long that the probate court "took jurisdiction," settled up his estate, and distributed the money. Judge CHOATE considered that he, being a Federal Judge, was not absolutely bound by the law, as decided in the Court of Appeals, and said that he rather thought distributing a man's bank deposits *without his knowledge was "taking his property without due process of law,"* and therefore unconstitutional. In short, no estate can be settled satisfactorily to Federal law without giving the dead man notice and an invitation to be heard. Tennessee and Wisconsin courts have reviewed the New-York decision, and decided the other way, saying that the jurisdiction of a Surrogate is over the estates of dead persons only; he cannot have jurisdiction of the property of a living man. There were earlier decisions elsewhere to the same effect. One was that of a South Carolina physician who absented himself for years, during which his heirs settled his estate, selling a slave girl; but when he returned the court adjudged her back to him. Another was in England, where Gen. NAPIER was reported killed in battle, and his will was proved; but when he returned alive and well the court held everything which had been done null and void. And generally speaking, outside of New-York, a man's property is safe from the courts of probate so long as he lives.

STAR PAINTINGS.

Among the many anecdotes of antiquity not entirely to the honor of ZEUXIS, as a person of good taste, is one which exhibits him as a showman of his own paintings, and exacting an entrance fee at the gate of his house. His practice has not been followed often by succeeding artists, nor has that other eccentricity of THEON been frequently repeated, not literally at least. THEON would not let his picture be seen until his slaves had sounded a flourish of trumpets, such as was appropriate to the subject represented. Nowadays there are plenty of flourishes of trumpets on the part of the artist, or for his account through the stout lungs of his friends, but not often do we see the old Greek imitated as closely as he was last Winter in this City by one of his kinsmen of to-day. That enterprising modern had a whole play as the framework of his painting; the canvas appeared in the final act in a rôle quite as important as that of any of the actors. Artists do not, however, as a rule, exhibit their paintings at so much a head; either the paintings are not worth the charge of an entrance fee, which would be an unkind supposition, or the artists are of minds too delicate for such traffic. But the advantages of some system which shall not expose the artist to unfavorable comment have presented themselves to the minds of art-dealers, who are always on the alert to turn an honest penny out of the wants of the painter and the curiosity of the public. Among them arose the star system as applied to paintings.

You enter a doorway eminent for respectability in a busy part of the City and buy your ticket of a man who appears to be three parts clerk and one part undertaker. From him you are passed through the hands of a boy in buttons down a corridor hung with "sad-colored" cloth, if the picture be of the pre-Raphaelite school. Should the subject be religious, the "austerity" of the surroundings increase as you proceed. Finally, the holy of holies is reached. It is a room filled with seats standing ready for the hushed and awe-struck public. One voice alone fills this space. It is that of a smug "exhorter," who, in the peculiar rolling tones supposed to be necessary in church, recites the meaning of the scene, the events to which it refers, the exertions of the artist who painted the picture, and other matters less thrilling. The same chancel voice that has been quoting Scripture a moment before repeats with equal impressiveness some such important fact as, "For this picture Mr. 'OLMAN 'UNT received the sum of £10,000," &c., &c. The painting is placed on a kind of low stage with a glare of light upon it. A deep frame is formed by hangings, and the light of day is carefully excluded from the room. Like the star actor, the painted occupant of the stage has no competitor to serve as contrast, nor any rival to fear. The "solemn" entrance, the draped hall, impressive exhorter, foot-lights, and other paraphernalia have an imposing effect upon the unwary spectator which there is nothing to break; if he be in the habit of hearing on Sunday a droning service, the tones of the exhorter fall with much naturalness on his ear. He is at a kind of spectacle, and yet the religious element is not lacking; everything goes to persuade him that the feelings which he perceives in himself have their origin in the work of art before him, and he puts to the credit of the artist a complicated mass of feelings which relate in the main to things entirely outside the scope of the picture. The star system is the curse of acting, since half the pleasure of hearing a really first-rate actor is lost through the awkwardness of his supporters. The analogy cannot be pursued far, but paintings have likewise their star system, hardly less unfortunate. A really great picture is too noble a creation to be made a peep-show of. It is beautiful in itself, and does not need an elaborate *mise en scène* to make it attractive. To cart a painting from city to city, advertise it, illuminate, drape it, and spout over it is really to lower its dignity. The right place for a great picture is a church or public building, an open or a private gallery, or, better still, a quiet little house to itself. Too much blowing of trumpets has a suspicious look; an overdose of gas may be necessary because pure daylight would reveal its poverty. The star painting is like the woman loaded down with ornaments; one asks why there should be so much labor expended in pointing out what should be self-evident if it were true.

If it be true, as seems likely, that the Earl of BESSBOROUGH has joined the Irish Land League, the circumstance is one of some importance, not only because he is a peer and a large land-owner, but inasmuch as he is a very high authority on the Irish land question. Lord BESSBOROUGH, who succeeded to the title and estates a few months ago, had long been widely known in the south-east of Ireland as the Hon. FREDERICK PONSONBY, agent of the estates—some $40,000 a year—of Earl FITZWILLIAM. He has resided all his life among the people, and is thoroughly conversant with them and their troubles. The Fitzwilliam estate has always been reckoned as one of the best and most liberally managed in the country, but inasmuch as Lord FITZWILLIAM has $400,000 a year in England, and lives well within his means, he naturally has no temptation to squeeze his tenants. He, his grandfather, and great-grandfather, have all been kindly men of very liberal politics. Indeed, the last was recalled from the Viceroyalty, to the grief of the people of Ireland, because he was deemed by the Government far too liberal in his views. Lord BESSBOROUGH'S father was Viceroy of Ireland, and died in office.

The play of "Daniel Rochat," now on the boards of the Union Square, has caused a great deal of controversy of the socio-philosophical sort, and it seems to increase rather than diminish. The question at issue is whether Rochat and Lea Henderson really love one another, and whether SARDOU designs to convey the impression that they do. Many sentimentalists of both sexes hold that they do not and cannot feel a strong mutual attachment; otherwise, either would surrender so small a point as a religious or civil marriage. They contend that the form of the ceremony is of very slight consequence, and that it could not for an hour withstand a genuine and absorbing passion such as the couple is supposed to feel. The sexes are also divided in their opinions. Some women say that if Daniel had any ardent affection for Lea he would have submitted without hesitation to her wishes to be wedded by a clergyman. More men aver that, had she loved him, she would have cared nothing for the theological part of the contract. They add that she is really a pious prude; that she is an orthodox fanatic, and cares only to proselyte the man she has accepted as a husband. This is evident, they declare, because, when he gives up one point after another, she still demands more, and that finally she forces him to renounce her by her obstinate, irrepressible bigotry. Not a few women take the same ground. They are far bitterer than the men toward Lea, pronouncing her a monster. They dislike the character so intensely that they say they cannot bear to see it represented, strong as they think the piece and beautifully as they admit it is rendered. The women who, sharing her clerical views, justify Lea in her evangelical scruples, are skeptical of Rochat's love because he will not instantly yield to his bride's demands. They assert that he has merely a passionate fondness for her born of the senses; that if he had really loved her he would have ceded every point of difference between them. As many women as men, on the whole, seem to find fault with Lea for what they consider the subordination of her heart to Church and creed; for her leaning to an abstraction before a vivid personality, which, in their judgment, is not in the least womanly. Many men cry out against Rochat for his weakness, for his want of virility. They have no patience with his overcompliancy to Lea; it is at variance, they maintain, with his reputed strength of mind. They believe that he should have left her the moment that she insisted on the religious ceremony, and that in real life such a man as he is portrayed to be would have done so. This variety of opinion is interesting, since it shows the notions of the sexes concerning love. The average view, doubtless, is that, when a man and woman are in love with one another, she is prone to take her opinions from him, especially those of a theological and political kind, and that when he takes them from her she is stronger than he; that she is, in other words, masculine to him and he feminine to her. Observation would probably go far to sustain this position. What SARDOU may have intended to convey by his drama is to an extent conjectural; though his apparent indication is that Rochat is at last driven to the conclusion either that Lea does not truly love him or that, at east, he never could be happy with a woman of her temperament.

"How to be beautiful" is the question that has engrossed the feminine mind from the earliest record of civilization. Indeed, the subject antedates civilization, as savages in every quarter of the globe testify. Even females among the Hottentots, universally conceded to be the lowest beings in the scale of humanity, deck themselves hideously, with the desire and expectation of improving their personal appearance, and all barbarians of the other sex do the same thing. It must be admitted, too, that, considering the disparity between their intelligence and appliances, they succeed better in relieving natural defects than do their enlightened sisters of Europe and America. The Papuan and Comanche maiden hardly fall more signally in their rude attempts at self-adornment than do many of the would-be belles of St. Germain and Fifth-avenue. Art is one thing and artificiality is another, but the mass of women on either side of the sea intermingle them inextricably. Trying to hide nature instead of aiding her, they are driven upon the merely meretricious. They endeavor to make artifice supply the place of taste, and are necessarily defeated in their aims. It seems as if women were resorting more every year to artificiality. They have even ceased to attempt its concealment. What used to be private has now grown public. Tradesmen and tricksters continually advertise wares and ways by which they pretend to beautify their patrons. Circulars are issued to the effect that they have opened elegant private parlors for beautifying purposes, and women's custom is eagerly solicited. Pamphlets disclosing how to be beautiful can be had gratis on application; the pamphlets containing, of course, a list of the articles which their issuers always keep on hand. All forms of beautifying are applied by "lady artists," constantly in attendance. Every kind of human hair goods, such as Marie Antoinette switches, Roman braids, Sarah Bernhardt waves, Chateaines, perfections, coquettes—whatever these may be—is unctuously mentioned; also cosmetics, including Eugenie's Secret of Beauty, in three shades; Velouttne face-powders, also in three shades; Crème Impératrice and Crème d'Amondes, for hands, neck, and bust. Besides these wonderful and—to masculine intelligence—inexplicable things, liquid vegetable face and lip rouge, warranted indelible, Aurora or Golden Fluid, for making hair a golden blonde; Albumine, for producing the new auburn shades, with other marvelous decoctions, are paraded to beguile feminine vanity out of its dollars. The gilded bazaars that offer these seductive beautifiers take pains to inform the petticoated part of the public that they will find at all times polite saleslades at their service. Circulars of this sort are no more remarkable for orthography than for good taste. They show by their phraseology the class of persons to whom they appeal. Excessive vanity of person and want of breeding are the natural companions of uncultured and artificiality. Reckoning the boundless facilities provided in this City for "the accomplishments of the person," as the circulars put it, it is not strange that so many women of the ordinary class are inclined into self-*gratification through hope of being made beautiful.*

Reports from Ireland state that Mr. PENN-GASKELL is one of those Irish landlords who are successfully holding their own against the Land Leaguers. He is a direct descendant of the founder of Pennsylvania. Admiral Sir WILLIAM PENN, the founder's father, inherited from his father, Capt. GILES PENN, of the Royal Navy, considerable estates in County Cork. The PENNS do not appear to have had any previous connection with Ireland, but in GILES PENN'S time confiscated Irish land was in the market in great quantities, and he probably bought some of the land debentures of Cromwell's soldiers. Much of such property was sold for a mere song. Well-authenticated tradition asserts that a family named PEPPER got a fine estate for a white horse. It was of such chances that Lord LANSDOWNE'S wonderfully shrewd Ancestor, Sir WILLIAM PETTY, availed himself to increase his great estate. WILLIAM PENN married twice. To his son by his first wife, daughter of a Baronet named SPRINGETT, he left his English and Irish estates. They were then estimated as $1,500 a year, equivalent to quite $20,000 a year now, and were deemed much more valuable than his interests in Pennsylvania, for which he was, shortly before his death, quite willing, it appears, to accept from the Government $60,000. This was about 1720, and between 1731 and 1789 the State of Pennsylvania received from the escheated lands of the heirs of PENN over $4,000,000! All the compensation given to the heirs by Pennsylvania for seizing their heritage was $750,000, and it was in consideration of the very heavy loss that the PENNS sustained by the Revolutionary war that the English Government granted $30,000 a year to the heirs of WILLIAM PENN forever. This is still paid, but there are a good many people in England to-day who are of opinion that it has been paid quite long enough. An extract from HANNAH MORE'S diary shows the feeling prevalent when the pension was bestowed. Under date 1778 she writes: "Lady JULIANNA PENN spent the afternoon with me. I like her much. She bears her misfortunes—the loss of the government of a vast Province and $100,000 a year—with the constancy of a great mind." It is a curious circumstance that while the Founder PENN left his European property to WILLIAM, son of his first marriage, and his American property to the sons of his second marriage, the descendant of his son WILLIAM became American, and those of his sons by his second marriage (with HANNAH CALLOWHILL) out entirely adrift from this country. The PENN-GASKELLS are the direct descendants in the female line from WILLIAM and Miss SPRINGETT. Shangarry Castle, PENN'S residence in Ireland, in the Barony of Imogeely, Cork, is now a romantic ivy clad ruin. Admiral Sir WILLIAM seems to have experienced the shadows of coming events in the shape of a Parnell, for toward the sunset of his short life—he died at 40—he wrote to WILLIAM: "You would do well to try if any of the tenants would buy the lands they hold, for I do much rather incline to an establishment of land here (in England) than there." His grandsons (by his second wife) settled, in 1760, at Stoke Pogis, Bucks, the scene of GRAY'S "Elegy," where they remained over a century, when it became the property of HENRY LABOUCHERE, Lord TAUNTON (uncle of the journalist,) who sold it, some ten years later, to a London stock broker named COLEMAN. The PENNS are now extinct in the male line. Besides Mr. PENN-GASKELL they have another representative in Ireland in the female line, the young Earl of RATHDALLY being the founder's great-great-grandson. Mr. PENN-GASKELL'S residence as given in the Irish Doomsday book, is "America." It may be added that this applies to several Irish land-holders.

THE WORK OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The annual reports of Gens. Pope and Ord are made public to-day. Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, gives a detailed history of the trouble with the Indians in Colorado and New-Mexico, which, he states, have not been wholly settled. Of the situation in the Ute country, Gen. Pope says with the present military arrangements and the provisions of the agreement with the Utes there will certainly be no trouble this Winter. He attributes the outbreak of Victorio to the determined purpose of the Interior Department to effect the removal of his band to the San Carlos Agency in Arizona, and says: "I do not know the reasons of the Interior Department for insisting upon the removal, but certainly they should be content to justify the great trouble and severe loss occasioned by the attempt to coerce the removal.

"The situation in the Indian Territory," he says, "is complicated by the fact that we have not only to secure safety against any Indian outbreaks or raids upon the settlements of Texas and Kansas, but also to protect the Territory against the invasion of white emigrants and sett

A NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION

THE PROJECT TO PENSION EX-PRESIDENTS

FAVORABLE RECEPTION—SOME OF THE OBJECTIONS

REASONS URGED ON BEHALF OF 17—ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

The suggestion was made recently by a number of prominent gentlemen that a national subscription be started to raise a fund about sufficient to provide a pension for ex-Presidents, or a distinguished one of them, for life. Admittedly ex-Presidents, it is alluded to, are entitled to a pension, and the only question is as to the manner of making the fund a popular or national one, in which the people themselves or political parties, as a thing. The pension of the ex-Presidents is the outcome of such a plan, and the question is whether the people will subscribe enough money to make a fund sufficient to provide for ex-Presidents above the contingency of becoming incidental to genteel poverty. There are many reasons urged for the latter course of action. Although in some quarters it is known a tendency to urge upon the Government to take the matter out of private hands and give ex-Presidents an adequate pension, there are those who favor the former course. The principle of a voluntary pension, either with public propriety, in the case of the Supreme Court, is the principle of a voluntary pension, although it could not be resorted to, as a matter of right, by the ex-Presidents. Every ex-President, it is argued, would be willing to leave the office with the feeling that he had done his duty, and that he would be entitled to a pension. Every ex-President would be willing to accept a pension as a matter of right, and the only question would be as to the amount. The reasons urged for the latter course are that the people, regardless of political affiliations, can all join, irrespective of social circumstances, and that the feeling of personal obligation on the part of the recipients will be removed, and they will be relieved of the embarrassments of a social character which would attend a pension voted by Congress. Besides, the fund could be increased to such a point that the annual income would be sufficient to provide for the ex-Presidents in such a manner as to relieve them entirely from the contingency of becoming incidental to genteel poverty. There are many reasons urged for the former

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

LEGACIES ON PAPER ONLY.

THE ESTATE OF DAVID H. LORD TOO SMALL FOR THE BEQUESTS.

The will of the late David H. Lord was admitted to probate by Surrogate Calvin on Aug. 31. George H. Belden, Loce D. Debost, and Henry Day were named in it as Executors. The instrument authorized the distribution of nearly $700,000 among about 30 relatives and friends of the deceased and several charitable and religious societies. All the legacies are to stand unrealized until their amounts are obtained from the real estate of the testator. The Woman's Hospital, at Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, is bequeathed $5,000, and the trustees of the Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., $7,500, to be set apart for the payment of the salary of the Rev. Lyman Coleman, D. D., a Professor in that institution, and after his death to be retained for the benefit of the college. If any residue should exist after other legacies have been paid, the will directs $50,000 to be given to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, $50,000 to the American Bible Society, $50,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and $50,000 to the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, at Forty-second-street and Lexington-avenue.

When these legacies first became known, the religious and charitable societies were considered fortunate in being thus substantially remembered. Subsequent investigation, however, revealed the fact that they will receive nothing, or next to nothing, from the bequests. The real estate from which they are to be derived, according to the terms of the will, the Executors find inadequate for the purposes. Just how much will be realized from Mr. Lord's estate it is now impossible to tell, but the sum is estimated at an amount far below the gross sum named in the will. The personal property will pay a part of the amount bequeathed to individuals. How much will be realized from the real estate is, as said before, problematical, but there seems to be no prospect of a "residue" out of which to pay the largest legacies—those to the institutions. Some of these institutions will be injured instead of benefited by the provisions of Mr. Lord's will. Notable among these is the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, to which the sum of $50,000 was to be given out of the "residue." This institution has during the past year been in want of funds to pay its running expenses. Donations have not been sufficient to pay them, and the original fund for the benefit of the Hospital has been encroached upon to the extent of $4,000. It is feared by the officers of the society that the publication of the bequest in Mr. Lord's will will deprive the Institution of needed donations it might otherwise receive. Some of the religious societies are liable to be affected in the same way. The difference between the amount bequeathed by Mr. Lord and the actual value of his estate is due in part, it is understood, to losses suffered by him subsequent to the execution of his will, and in part to a mistake on his part as to the value of his estate. For many years prior to his decease he lived a retired life, devoting a portion of his time to the pursuit of literature. He wrote and published several works on theology and general religious topics. He never wrote for gain, but published his books at his own expense and distributed them, free of cost, among his friends. He was a man of refinement and culture, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was modest and unassuming in his character, and not likely to make a display in his will of wealth that he did not possess. He undoubtedly made his will in sound mind and in good faith, believing that the sums named by him would be realized from his possessions. When he retired from business certainly he had a very large estate, which was afterward increased by a bequest from his brother, Rufus Lord. He met with severe losses, and then went into the wholesale dry goods trade, into which misfortune followed him. The firm of which he had become the head failed through the destruction of the value of mills it owned in Philadelphia, and he was finally forced to relinquish his share of valuable real estate in Exchange-place and William-street, which he owned in common with his brother, the late Thomas Lord, who was the husband of Mrs. Hicks-Lord.

COMMODORE GRAHAM'S WILL.

ITS PROVISIONS AFFECTED BY THE CHANGED LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

The change in the legal rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent., which was effected on Jan. 1, 1880, threw the Executors of the will of the late Commodore John Hodges Graham, United States Navy, into such a state of doubt as to their duties that they brought a suit in the Supreme Court to obtain a judicial construction of the will. Commodore Graham died on March 17, 1876, leaving a large estate. In his will he directed his Executors to pay Mrs. Helen T. Alden and Mr. James F. Burrill each an annuity of $700 during their lives, and, for the purpose of procuring these annuities, to invest two sums of $10,000 each upon bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. interest. The sums thus invested he directed to be divided between the American Bible Society, the Board of Domestic Missions, St. Luke's Home, and the Hospital of Newburg, and the American Tract Society, upon the respective deaths of Mrs. Alden and Mr. Burrill. He also bequeathed to the Trustees of the parochial fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese $20,000, to be invested at 7 per cent., and the income to be divided into seven parts of $300 each. These seven parts Commodore Graham desired to be paid annually to a like number of Episcopal clergymen whose salaries do not exceed $500 per annum.

The Executors of the will, when prepared to follow its directions, were confronted by the change in the legal rate of interest. They then applied to the court to determine whether they should invest two sums of $10,000 at the present legal rate of interest, and pay Mrs. Alden and Mr. Burrill the annual incomes, or whether they should invest two sums, each sufficient at 6 per cent. interest to produce $700 income. Another question put by them to the court was whether, if they had to invest sums large enough to return $700 each annually during, and upon the deaths of Mrs. Alden and Mr. Burrill, divide those sums between the corporations entitled to the remainders, or merely divide two sums of $10,000 each. The third question was as to whether the bequest to the Trustees of the parochial fund was not void for uncertainty. Judge Lawrence, before whom the case was tried, filed his decision in Special Term yesterday. He holds, with respect of the annuities of Mrs. Alden and Mr. Burrill, that, by the "full, plain meaning of the will" is this—that the testator intended his Executors to invest the sum of $10,000 for each of the parties named, in the manner indicated by him, expecting that from such investment each party would annually receive the sum of $700. He did not contemplate, on the one hand, that the value of money would be materially decreased, nor, on the other, that it would be increased. But he gave to each the lawful annual increment of $10,000, invested by his Executors as he had directed." He therefore considers that the Executors cannot invest more than $10,000 for the benefit of the annuitants.

With regard to the bequest to the Trustees of the parochial fund, Judge Lawrence decides that there is no vagueness or uncertainty, and that it is the duty of the Trustees to receive the $20,000 given by the will, and invest it according to the directions of the testator at the "best rate of interest in their power." The sum cannot, he holds, be increased to enable the Trustees to raise $4,100 which could have been raised with it if the rate of interest had not been lowered.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SATTERLEE.

Funeral services over the remains of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Richard S. Satterlee, late Medical Purveyor of the United States Army and a veteran of the Mexican war, who died at the ripe age of 88, were held in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, yesterday morning. The attendance was not large, and outside of the immediate relatives and a group of old army officers, in which Gen. Grant was a notable figure, comprised only a limited number of persons who were acquaintances of Gen. Satterlee. The cloth-covered casket was borne down the aisle and deposited at the chancel rail by the pastor's assistants. A single floral piece—a simple wreath—rested upon it. The procession was led by the Rector, the Rev. Henry Mottet, by Chaplain Abner Smith, of the United States Army. They were followed by the seven pall-bearers—Gen. Grant, Gen. S. B. Tower, Gen. J. M. Cayler, Gen. E. A. McFarlin, Gen. L. C. Easton, and Surgeons Ebon Swift and H. H. Bill, United States Army. The list originally numbered eight persons, the name of Gen. Hancock being included. Among the spectators were Dr. John J. Milhau, who was formerly connected with the Army; Dr. D. Willson, and Dr. E. J. Clements. The brief and impressive funeral services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Rector Mottet and Chaplain Smith. At their conclusion the remains were borne through the entrance to Twenty-first-street, whence they were removed to the Trinity Cemetery at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street for interment.

DISSATISFIED EMIGRANTS.

A complaint was made yesterday before Emigration Commissioners Nesmith and Uhrich, by 70 steerage passengers of the steamship Ferdinand de Lesseps, of the General Transatlantic Company, which arrived from Havre on Friday, charging the company with furnishing poor food and water to the passengers, and with not taking proper measures to separate the sexes. The complainants are nearly all Germans. In support of the charges Theodore Schreiner, Augustus Werthmuller, and Rhesin Pfingst were examined by the Commissioners. Hebsensen presented a bottle of the water used in the steamer, and said that there was no system in dealing it out to the passengers. It was served often in dirty dishes, and was absolutely unfit to drink. The sample which the witness had preserved was slightly discolored, and after it had settled from 3 to 4 in the bottom of the bottle, but it was quite as clear as the water of the Hudson River, which is drank by thousands of our Western citizens without complaint. The food served on the steamer Hebsensen said, was good, but the coffee given at breakfast was black, and was served without sugar. The only soup served was Sunday, which was not to the German taste, and the passengers had no vegetables until Sunday last.

Hebsensen also charged that the steamer was not properly manned, and when asked how many sailors she carried, answered promptly, 14. Werthmuller and Pfingst testified to the same thing, but all admitted that they had made no complaint to the Captain during the voyage or to any of the officers. Capt. Turlotx and Mr. Louis De Saldan, the agent of the steam-ship line, were present at the examination, and the Captain contradicted every statement of the three men. He said that the single men and women were kept as separate as it was possible to keep them in the steerage. He was always accessible to the passengers, he said, and nobody had ever complained to him. The food given was better than that called for by the contract, which provided for salt meat, while he gave the steerage passengers fresh meat every day. There was no difference in the bread furnished to the saloon and the steerage passengers. It was baked fresh every night. The Ferdinand de Lesseps mess 60 sailors instead of 14, as Hebsensen asserted. If anybody slept on the floor of the steerage it was his own fault, as there were beds enough for all on board. At the conclusion of the Captain's testimony the examination was adjourned at the decision of the Commissioners being reserved.

A SCHOONER RUNS INTO A SHIP.

BOTH VESSELS BADLY DAMAGED—BAD MANAGEMENT SOMEWHERE.

A collision occurred in the Bay near Robbin's Reef at an early hour yesterday morning. The ship O. C. Chapman, which was loaded at Pier No. 10 East River with a general cargo for San Francisco, anchored in the Bay on Friday evening, and, if the wind proved favorable, was to have begun her voyage shortly after daylight yesterday. The schooner A. C. Buckley, Capt. Cramner, arrived from Richmond after midnight, and was passing up the Bay at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Through some mismanagement she ran foul of the Chapman. The two vessels remained fast for some time, pounding heavily against one another. The schooner lost her fore rigging, and her mainmast was carried away. Her mainsail and flying jib were torn, her port side, amidships, was badly chafed, and her port bulwarks and railing were broken down. The ship lost her jibboom and head gear, and her bows were very badly chafed. A survey of the C. O. Chapman will be made to decide whether her cargo will have to be discharged before she can be repaired.

THE RHODE ISLAND BROKEN UP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Reports from the wreck of the Rhode Island says that nothing remains but the machinery.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION A SUPERB COLLECTION OF

ORIENTAL AND EUROPEAN

WHOLE CARPETS

IN ALL SIZES, ADAPTED FOR ROOMS OR AS CENTRE-PIECES, WITH RUGS TO MATCH, ALSO,

Novelties in Breadth Goods,

REPRESENTING THE ADVANCED STYLES OF ARTISTIC COLORING, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, SPECIALLY IMPORTED for the PRESENT SEASON.

ALSO, THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED PRODUCTIONS OF OUR

GLENHAM CARPET MILLS,

COMPRISING

AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, DURABLE EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS, &c.

ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED

AT MODERATE PRICES,

And ARE WELL WORTHY of CAREFUL EXAMINATION. SPECIAL LINES of

Body and Tapestry Brussels,

LAST SEASON'S PURCHASES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LARGE VARIETY of ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, LINGUM, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

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IT BECOMING NECESSARY FOR US TO REDUCE EXISTING STOCK ENORMOUS STOCK, WE HAVE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL LINES OF FURNITURE.

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$100 PARLOR SUITS, finely upholstered, at $75.
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STORES, 104, 106, AND 108 WEST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS., one door west of 6th-av.

At our Factory, Nos. 134, 136, West 19th-st., designs and estimates will be furnished for every description of hard-wood doors, wainscoting, flooring, &c., &c.

A FIRST-CLASS OUTFIT IN FURNITURE and the Pickhardt folding-beds are made and for sale, No. 1,328 Broadway only.

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HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISH lady will instruct class in pupils' residences; languages, fine arts, &c. Address PARISIAN, FRENCH, Box No. 800, Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS (CERTIFICATED) wishes daily engagement; English, French, German, music, singing; highest American and European references. A. O., No. 137 Macdougal-st., near Washington-square.

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TO RENT—THE NEW BRICK AND NOVA SCOTIA stone high-stoop four-story dwelling, No. 409 West 53d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; references required; rent, $1,100 per annum; possession immediate. For permit apply to JAMES MEEHAN, No. 82 Union-square.

A HANDSOME HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER. No. 146 East 40th-st. Apply on premises, or to O'REILLY BROTHERS, Storage Warehouse, No. 115 East 44th-st.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET, NO. 221 Madison-av.

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BORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

MADE FROM

PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.

Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it and you will use no other. Depots, No. 302 4th-st.; No. 1,362 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st., New-York; No. 455 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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LOST—ON 42D-ST., LADY'S BRICOLE, ICON floating watch and chain. Leader. Finder rewarded for return to W. WHEELER SMITH, 1 Union-square.

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AT THE ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

ROUND HATS AND BONNETS.

BEAVER, PLUSH, VELVET, SATIN, FELTS, 25c. TO $1 95. 35c. TO $1 95. 15c., 25c., 35c. UP.

Desirable Shapes,

Desirable Colors.

Trimmed Hats

FINEST LINE EXHIBITED THIS SEASON.

FANCY GREBE WINGS, NEW SHADES, 20c. and 25c. GREBE BREASTS, (new colors,) 35c. up. SHADED OSTRICH TIPS, 45c. up.

FURS! FURS!

Sealskin and Otter Sacques,

FUR-LINED DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, AND SACQUES. SEAL SETS, OTTER SETS, BEAVER, MINK, AND TIGER SETS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS. GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURS. FINE FUR TRIMMINGS—FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

OUR FUR STOCK CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

QUALITY EQUAL TO ANYBODY'S—PRICES LOWER.

OVER 3,000 CARTONS OF

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EXHIBITED TO-DAY.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., 50, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

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BROCADED VELVETS, $1 25, $1 50, AND $2.

SATINS DE LYON, 95c., $1, $1 25.

SATIN MARVEILLEUSE, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.

STRIPED VELVETS, COLORS AND BLACKS, 85 PIECES IN ALL. $1 39. VERY FINEST QUALITIES.

BLACK PLUSHES. ALSO COLORS.

600 PIECES BROCADED SILKS, BROCADED SATINS, STRIPED SATINS. AT 45c., 75c. AT $1, $1 25, $1 50. LOWEST PRICES THIS SEASON.

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AT 85c., 90c., $1 10, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3.

GREATEST BARGAINS THIS SEASON.

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MISS CHAPMAN'S,

Late Mrs. J. T. Beneder's,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

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Thorough training in the three departments; each pupil receiving the personal supervision of Miss Chapman. French, the language of the school and family. Lectures on History, by Prof. Labbecten. Class instruction and lectures in the German language and Literature, by Prof. Sharn.

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No. 5 EAST 59D-ST., corner of BROADWAY.

Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, and business; twenty-fifth year; location central; rooms large and light, and especially adapted; all the teachers have been in the school for years; no cessions numerous and promising; only good boys desired; rates moderate; no extras.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnasium; Studio. Private lessons for young boys. Classes for Dancing. OPENED SEPT. 20D. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class: Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M. First lecture, Oct. 26.

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Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

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EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 4 EAST 23D-ST.—Miss HELENE HERSH has opened a Bureau for Teachers in every branch of education; governesses, companions, readers, lectures, schools, and colleges supplied. Office hours, 10 to 4.

MISS FREUDENFELD, FROM BERLIN, teacher of German and Literature, is ready for private lessons and classes. References. Address No. 27 West 52d-st.

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Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

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Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 20. No. 40 East 30th-st.

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MISS BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children. No. 150 East 83d-st. Second term commences Nov. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKERS' English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 146 Madison-av., reopens Sept. 27.

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A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL ON A farm 14 miles from New-York; $6 per week; board, washing, tuition. Mrs. H. C. MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N.Y.—BOTH sexes; $228 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, STORE PROPERTY, and small house in rear; apply to owner on premises, No. 138 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. E. A. GAY.

DRY GOODS.

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338 BOWERY, 340,

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

OUR FINAL

Closing Out Sale

Will terminate on WEDNESDAY EVENING OF THIS WEEK, previous to

REMOVAL

TO

48 and 50 West 14th-st.

WE SHALL ANNOUNCE THE FORMAL OPENING THERE OF OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT IN DUE TIME THROUGH THE PRESS.

LADIES IN SEARCH OF UNUSUAL BARGAINS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT OUR CLOSING SALE WILL LAST ONLY THREE DAYS LONGER.

WE HAVE MADE STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS FROM LAST WEEK IN EVERY SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, REGARDLESS OF COST OR VALUE, AS WE DO NOT INTEND TO CARRY ANY OF THIS STOCK TO THE NEW STORE.

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338 BOWERY, 340,

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

WHAT SHALL THE BABY WEAR?

Where can I find reliable Clothing for

BOYS AND GIRLS?

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAR

WILL GIVE THE MOST SATISFACTORY ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUERIES. EVERYTHING REQUIRED TO MAKE UP COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR ALL AGES, UP TO 15 YEARS, OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD FOR QUALITY, &c., AND AT LOW PRICES.

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BEST & CO., 815 Sixth-av., Bet. 19th & 20th sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOULEVARD, 62d, 63d and 64d, 158d and 156d sts. at Auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N.Y. Absolute sale by order of the Supreme Court, to close an estate for the benefit of minor heirs.

BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-SECOND-STREET.—Five lots very desirably located on south-east corner of Broadway, or Boulevard, and 62d-st.

TWENTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-THIRD STREETS.—Five lots on 22d-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av., running through to 53d-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD STREETS.—Six lots on 152d and 153d sts., 100 feet east of 10th-av., and about 300 feet west of St. Nicholas-av.

For plans and maps apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or J. M. OLCOTT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 110 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

Sale, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, of West corner of Madison-av. and 104th-st., fronting Madison-square.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by

Under the direction of JEROME BUCK, Esq., Referee, the elegant four-story brown-stone house No. 21 East 104th-st., north west corner of Madison-av., 20x75 feet, lot 98.9 feet.

Madison-av., also, adjoining the above, the plot of ground, with stable, fronting on Madison-av., 45.7x80.10 feet.

Madison-av., also, vacant lot next north of stable, 25.1x80.10 feet.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office.

Messrs. PRITCHARD, SMITH & CLEVELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

BROADWAY, BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

Will sell at auction

TUESDAY, Nov. 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, under direction Andrew A. Smith, Esq., Assignee, in bankruptcy, of Warren A. Ransom, Aaron P. Ransom, and Henry C. Ransom.

Nos. 324 and 326 BROADWAY, east side, 51 feet north White-st., with Frontage 41 feet on Broadway, 81.11½ deep. Constant-alley, and 176.11 feet in depth; building has been destroyed by fire.

WILSON & WALLIS, Esqs., Attorneys, No. 45 Wall-st.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, Nov. 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, under direction of William Turnbull, Esq., Executor of the estate of James Turnbull, deceased:

No. 193 West Houston-street—West Congress, (leasehold);

No. 549 Broome-street—Near Clark, (fee;)

No. 7 Cedar-street—Near Broome, (leasehold.)

Maps and full information at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, Nov. 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, under direction of Cornelius Roscoe, Esq., Executor of estate of Hugh Doherty, deceased.

No. 100 FRANKLIN-STREET—Between Church and West Broadway; substantial five-story and cellar brick and iron store; lot, 25x100. This is a particularly desirable piece of first-class business property.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET—North side, 250 feet east of Grand Boulevard, two lots, each 25x100.11, with good frame dwellings.

THIRD-STREET—North side; entire front Avenue A to B, (Fordham, 24th Ward,) near Central-av., 10 full lots, each 20x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

No. 3 WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.; three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brick; lot 25x 100.5.

COCHERT BROTHERS, Brokers, No. 68 William-st.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, Nov. 30,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway; SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET AND EASTERN BOULEVARD, (Avenue A.)—Six three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brown-stone houses, each 16.8x75, now, and finished in hard wood.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, Nov. 30,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

No. 62 THIRD-AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-FIRST-STREET—Substantial four-story and basement brick house, with store, lot 18.6x100; sale positive; terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Nos. 49 and 51 Lewis-st., near Delancey, two four-story and cellar double brick tenements, with two stores in each, on front, and two four-story and cellar brick tenements on rear, each lot 25x100.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell at auction

TUESDAY, Nov. 30,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 WALKER-STREET—Between West Broadway and Church-st.; plot 60x100, with three brick buildings suitable for improving, with two 50-foot warehouses. Sale positive. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, Nov. 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, 70th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av., one full lot.

84th and 90th sts., four lots, 50 feet on each street.

Maps, &c., as auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, Nov. 30,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET, east side of Broadway, 101.8 feet south 57th-st., 201 feet front on Broadway, 51.6 feet front on 57th st., 109 feet deep.

Maps at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

FURNISHINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Robes de Chambre in Japanese, Oriental Cashmere and Fancy Silk. New designs in Library and Smoking Jackets, Buckskin and Flannel Undershirts. Negligée and Fine Dress Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs. Paris and London Silk Pocketwear, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers. Dress and Driving Gloves, &c., &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

London and Paris Neckwear.

ALSO,

Carriage and Lap Robes in Carr's

Mottons and Beavers, Plush, Kerseys, &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO., IMPORTERS,

28 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK. 9 RUE DE CLERY, PARIS.

OPERA BONNETS

trimmed to the latest styles with Plush, Gold-Shot, and Gold-Brocaded Ribbons, Pearl and Crystal Bead Embroideries, Fringes, and Ornaments, Specialties for the SARAH BERNHARDT SEASON,

will continue to be shown, together with

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FLOWERS for HOUSE DECORATION, JARDINIERES, BASKETS, and BOUQUETS in FANCY MAJOLICA and PORCELAIN Pots, Flower Horse-Shoes, Pyramids, Balloons, and other Fanciful Devices.

Plush Flowers

and NOVELTIES in MILLINERY TRIMMING GOODS, ORNAMENTS of all kinds. FANCY FEATHERS and OSTRICH TIPS. CALL EARLY in the morning to avoid the throngs.

LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

N. B.—The "Parisienne" Flower Guide, with beautifully illustrated catalogue, mailed free on application.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., ON 97TH-ST.—Four new houses, 22 to 30 feet, containing dining-room, laundry, and chamber extensions.

☞ N. B.—"Your architect" will pronounce these the very finest, best built, best finished, best plumbed, and by far the best located houses now for sale on all Lenox Hill, situated, as they are, upon the top of the hill where ventilation and sewerage are perfect, and not in the low ground. Do not furnish the extensive display in the finish and style of these houses will well repay any party visiting same, as we, aside from selling, take a pride in showing it off.

The finest four houses yet built in the City of New-York. Nos. 15 to 21, can be seen without permit, and these dwellings will be sold at a lower price than it is possible to buy the lots and duplicate the houses.

C. STEVENSON, Jr., Agent, Office:

No. 25 Pine-st., adjoining United States Sub-Treasury. Brown office, (connected by telephone.) No. 661 5th-av.

A LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE ON WALL-ST.,

near Broad, suitable for bank or insurance company. For particulars and price apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,

Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building, offers the following plots for sale:

Third-av., corner above 72d-st., 8 lots.
Lexington-av., corner above 90th-st., 8 lots.
Fourth-av., corner above 90th-st., 8 lots.
Madison-av., above 90th-st., 8 lots.
And on adjacent streets from 89th to 145th-st.

MADISON-AV. AND 66TH-ST.—EXTRA WELL built four-story brown-stone high-stoop residence, 21x70, and butler's pantry extension; lot 30 feet; mirrors, fixtures, frescoed, and hardwood finish. Price reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st. or 661 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—VERY LARGE, fine house for sale extremely cheap; others, all sizes, on and near 5th and Madison avs., embracing fine corners, below and fronting the Park; $15,000 to $100,000 and upward.

W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A ROW OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 63D-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., No. 4 to 18 inclusive; the finest in the row 5th-st.; all built up in front and rear with elegant mansions on both streets; all are different in size, design, and interior arrangements. BREEN & NASON, on premises.

FINE FULL SIZE EXTENSION HOUSE, No. 15 East 40th-st.; also, elegant house No. 19 East 57th-st.; price reasonable; and No. 10 East 42d, 8 East 66th, 4 and 35 East 63d, 7 East 63d, 3 East 66th, 12, 15, and 45 East 68th st.; $37,000 to $100,000.

W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale on the west side of Madison-av., between 42d and 43d-sts., below 42d-st. Can be bought at a low figure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,120 Broadway.

A FINE CORNER PROPERTY, (HOUSE OF 4 stories width,) with stable, &c., for sale on 6TH-AV., above 42d-st.; one of the most desirable on that thoroughfare, and at a very reasonable price.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,120 Broadway.

A NEW LIST OF THE MOST DESIRABLE large and small houses for sale on and near 5th, Madison, and Park avs., can be had at my office, or mailed to any address.

W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR INVESTMENT.—BUSINESS PROPERTY on Broadway, Greenwich, Fulton, Walker, and Church sts., paying handsome returns. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms 9 and 11, basement.

NO. 21 EAST 73D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH-AVS.—Handsome four-story and basement brick house, with stable in hard woods; open to-day for inspection. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO THE GROCERY AND KINDRED TRADES.—For sale, between Canal and Reade sts., several

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

THE TIME TO BUY PROVISIONS FOR THE WINTER.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS—PRICES ASKED FOR APPLES AND POTATOES BY THE WHOLESALE—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT—POULTRY AND GAME—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

This is a good time for housekeepers who wish to be economical to lay in a supply of vegetables and apples for the Winter. When snow is on the ground prices will advance. Among the vegetables that can be easily preserved during the cold season are potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, pumpkins, squash, and cabbage. In order to preserve them they must be stored in a dry place with a moderate and even temperature. If the cellar or room in which the vegetables are stored is damp or very cold they will be damaged. A thermometer should be hung up in the place where they are thrown or packed, and be carefully consulted every day to see that the temperature of the place is right, and if it is not something should be done to correct the evil. In West Washington Market, dealers will sell a barrel of vegetables or fruit as cheaply as they will sell a hundred barrels. In the market-house a slight advance is asked. The rates current in West Washington Market yesterday were as follows: Peachblow potatoes, (very scarce,) $2 to $2 25 per barrel; Snowflake and Early Rose, (Long Island being preferred,) $1 75 to $2, and Peerless, which are of inferior quality, but which are extensively cultivated because they are prolific, $1 25 to $1 50. Sweet potatoes are worth, per barrel, $2 to $2 25; white onions, per barrel, $4 50 to $5; red and yellow onions, per barrel, $4 to $4 50; small onions, for pickles, $6 to $7 per barrel; Russia turnips, per barrel, $1; cabbage, 50 cents per dozen; pumpkins, $1 per dozen; marrow squash, per barrel, $1 50. Those persons who buy in West Washington Market must remember that to the prices given above are added the cost of expressage, which is 25 cents per barrel to any part of the City of New-York, or Brooklyn, and that the barrels must be returned or an extra charge of 25 cents be paid. The best apple for general family uses is the Greening, which is worth in West Washington Market by the single barrel, subject to the express charges as stated above for vegetables, $1 50 to $1 75. Red apples, including King, Baldwin, and Astrachan, are worth $1 75 to $2 per barrel, and Spitzenberg, $3 to $3 25.

Cauliflower is in the height of its season. We have it from Sept. 1 to the Christmas holidays, and after that time we get a supply from hot houses and the Pacific slope. It now comes chiefly from Mattituck, Long Island, and is excellent. Good heads are worth 20 to 25 cents each in Washington Market. Celery has somewhat lost the effect in the quality of celery. In warm weather it is tough. It is now tender. It is worth in Washington Market 15 cents per bunch. Other vegetables are selling generally at the rates ruling last Saturday.

Apples of small manners are not dearer. Good Dutchess pears are worth 75 cents to $1 per dozen in the markets; Winter Nelis from California, $1 per dozen, and cooking pears 10 cents per quart. California grapes sell at $1 25 per 5-pound box; Catawba grapes, 30 cents per 5-pound box, and Isabella, grapes, 20 cents per pound. Oranges are worth 50 cents per dozen; bananas, 25 cents pe dozen; lemons, 15 cents per dozen; California quinces, $1 per dozen, and other, 25 to 35 cents per dozen; cranberries, 10 cents per quart.

There is an abundance of poultry, and the greater portion offered for sale is of inferior quality. Prices in Washington Market yesterday, per pound, were as follows: Turkeys, 15 to 20 cents; young chickens, 15 to 25 cents; fowls, 14 cents; ducks, 15 to 18 cents; geese, 18 cents. There was a large amount of goose stuff which the poulterers had picked, and on their hands until to-morrow, which was sold for whatever it would bring, generally at 8 to 10 cents per pound. The present time is the season for canvasback ducks, and there is a fair supply from the waters at the mouth of the Hudson. It is remarked by leading poulterers that there are not many canvasback ducks received by them that will weigh more than 6 pounds to the pair. If the weather was cooler it is believed that they would weigh more. The present current for bird game are as follows: Wild ducks, per pair, canvasback, $3 to $3 50; red heads, $1 to $1 25; mallard, 75 cents to $1; teal, 50 to 60 cents; wood, 40 to 50 cents, and common, 30 to 40 cents; quail, per dozen, $3 to $3 50; English and large yellow-legs snipe and jack snipe, per dozen, $2 50 to $3; partridges, per pair, $1 25; trapped grouse, per pair, $1 25 to $1 35, and common grouse and partridges, $1 per pair. Tame squabs are worth $2 50 to $3 per dozen. Prices for other articles not enumerated, with the exception of fish, are about the same as they were last week.

Though the supply of fish has been fairly good, demand has been almost up to the quantity received. The absence of the Summer fish can hardly be replaced until larger quantities of cod are put on the market. Striped bass, weighing from 15 to 20 large fish of 30 pounds and upward, 16 cents; smaller, for family use, 20 cents a pound; smelts, from Canada, 15 cents a pound; mystic fish, 20 cents; refrigerated blue-fish, 12½ cents; refrigerated salmon, 40 cents a pound; quite large catches of mackerel have been made this fall, and as the later in the season mackerel are caught the better they are, these fish are prime and fat, worth for small fish 9 cents each; about large ones, 15 cents; one male trout from the Connecticut River was in the market last week, which sold for $1 50; shad out of season are not unusual; white perch, 15 cents; refrigerated Spanish mackerel, 40 cents; green turtle uncommonly abundant, worth 12½ cents a pound; quite a demand for the choicest of varieties of terrapins in Chesapeake, $24 per dozen; small terrapins for soup, from $1 to $2 per dozen; halibut scarce, 20 cents a pound; haddock, 8 cents; fresh cod, all alive, 10 cents; ordinary cod, 6 cents; black-fish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents a pound; eels, 15 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; refrigerated sheepshead, 25 cents; scallops, from Rhode Island, 87½ cents per quart; others, 20 cents; soft clams, in their prime, 40 to 75 cents per 100; white-bait, 12½ cents; pickerel, 15 cents; salmon trout, 25 cents; black bass, 25 cents; red snapper large and of over 15 pounds, 15 cents; smaller ones, 18 cents; some few pompano, very choice, $1 per pound; prawns, per gallon, $1; smoked haddock, 10½ cents; smoked salmon, 30 cents; dry cod, 8 cents; dry haddock, 8½ cents; refrigerated frog legs, 35 cents; crayfish, $3 per 100.

HUNGER AND APPETITE.

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL CONDITIONS—WHEN AND HOW TO EAT.

Certain very happy distinctions made in a late number of the *Lancet*, and commented upon in the *Spectator*, are worthy of reproduction. It is quite true that the exact difference between hunger and appetite is not well appreciated, and the one and the other term are employed indifferently to express human cravings for food. "Appetite is the result or expression of a number of longings or desires which do not necessarily indicate a systematic need of nourishment. Your gourmand who longs for truffles has appetite, while your West Indian negro who wants to eat yams has true hunger. It is then quite apparent that civilization produces appetite, while in his normal condition a cave-dweller, when he killed a mastodon to eat it, had only honest hunger. If it be urged that man has made a step in advance on account of cultivating an appetite, which appreciates the quantity, the quality of food which nature indicates shall be absorbed, "it is a good not unmixed with evil." Take, for instance, says the *Lancet*, "the man who eats a regulated number of meals daily, with a duly stimulated and appointed set meal. He will probably eat more than in his day than his system requires, or than his digestive organs can provide for. This artificial appetite tends directly to the amplification of bulk in the food. The question of solid weight of food may not be so great when a stimulated appetite is used, but the measure of the food is larger, because substances "are extended by multiplication of dishes and sauces." An appetite of this character is frequently renewed by means of tonics or bitters, and the meals are more frequent. Now, because the apparatus of digestion cannot perform the task imposed upon it, except by the aid of fluid to moisten the surfaces and free the mechanical resevoirs from the food, large quantities of water must be used, or, as the *Lancet* has it, "the system must be flushed."

Commenting on this article in the *Lancet*, the *Spectator* points with pride to the fact that of the seven deadly sins that one of gluttony, which once fazed all the energies of the older divines, who warned men against it, is now like one of the lost arts, a thing of which all the difference in the world between the gourmand and the glutton. The Right Reverend who preaches his Sunday sermon with so much zeal and fervor annually then, no sin when at dinner he partakes of a broiled lobster, and then, when he has it down with a prime glass of Madeira, while Hodge, who has listened to his Reverence, may go home and devour bacon and greens. The first is not a gourmand, nor is the second a glutton. But gluttony still exists possibly at less in the ancestors of both the intellectual man and the laborer. It still obtains in savage tribes, and is a part of their nature. The philosophy of it is as plain as it is excusable. The first man certainly had no fixed hour for food. If they met on their thumbs," as the French would call it, then food came to them only when they could find it. Long periods of starvation were sure to take place when game was scarce, to be followed at times by a season of plenty. Then human beings gorged themselves. The average of food that the savage takes may be probably greater than that consumed by his civilized brother, and this small increase is due to the more active life of the wilder man. There can be no doubt that sawium did engender this craze of gorging, even in certain civilizations, long after the necessities in regard to food had ceased to exist. It was a custom for men to cultivate the appetite for consumption of food till it became diseased, and they gorged themselves with it habitually till they became almost as incapable of the business or duties of life as drunkards now are. Remnants of such customs among semi-civilized races of sluttony still exist. Throughout India, and especially in Africa among the negro tribes, there are men who habitually overeat. Dr. Colville, in his recent ride through Morocco, says he witnessed the Arab Moors, even of the middle classes, eating to such a degree as made them incapable of exertion for hours after the repast. Many of the Turkish officials, when entertaining, are said to eat themselves into a state of helpless repletion, swallowing two or three successive dinners straight on end." Thus the Moors are gourmands cannot be doubted, as recent travelers of a gastronomic turn of mind, have declared that after his prayers a Moor of Tangiers cares most for his dinner. The English reviewer in citing occasional beastly exhibitions of human gorging, wonders whether such spectacles are not real positive sources of enjoyment to the performers. All of us can remember at school some boy with a colossal appetite, who made a pig of himself, and even in girls' schools some one has exhibited talents for storing away food which were of a stupendous character. It seems unfortunate, if the *Spectator* statement is true, that children of this character, with hardly an exception, are of a hopelessly debased type." But gluttony is rare, especially among educated people, though exceptions prove the rule. Great men like Dr. Johnson never did know when they had tea enough, and the great lexicographer might occasionally have gorged himself. Frederick the Great was on occasions a stupendous devourer, as was Charles Quint. As it is, then, seen in its various phases, both gluttony and gourmandism, or normal hunger and civilized appetite, have ceased long ago to attract the attention of the theologian, and it shows his wisdom. As man is civilized in a certain direction, he departs the more from nature in a physical sense. His food must be more adapted to the exact caprices of his stomach. Blessed is the hunger of the man who eats his pork and beans, for, as he paves the street, each stroke of his rammer incited natural hunger. And equally good is the appetite of the lawyer, who, as he pondered all the morning over his dry authorities, satisfied his wants at dinner with a pungent curry. We can never have any positive rules laid down, for civilized human beings, as to when they shall eat what they shall eat, and how much they shall eat. For we must accept both those normal and abnormal conditions which satisfy particular wants.

RECEIPTS.

POTATO SOUFFLE.—Steam six large mealy potatoes, mash them, put them in a pie-dish with four ounces of butter, a little salt and pepper, two ounces of parmesan and the same of Gruyere cheese, four yolks of eggs, and the whites beaten to a very stiff froth. Mix the whole thoroughly. Sprinkle upon the top some of the mixed cheese, and set the pie dish in the oven. When the top is raised and of a rich brown, serve immediately.—Rires to Housewives, Mrs. Parmentier.

BAKED SQUID.—It was difficult to overcome the combined prejudices of wife and cook, but at last, after a struggle, the effort was made. Following exactly the receipt given in last Sunday's TIMES, the squid were dressed, and were found to be excellent. The taste is half way between crab and lobster, but much more delicate. What I would want to know, being determined in the future to be squidophagous, is the way a sauce is to be composed made out of the coloring matter of the squid. —J. H. N., Brooklyn.

SCOTCH PUDDING.—In a quarter of a pint of cold milk stir in two ounces of finely-ground oat-meal; mix thoroughly; then add to this a pint of boiling milk; sweeten with white sugar while on the fire, but do not let the mixture boil; in order to thicken it, stir in about two ounces of dry bread-crumbs; as the milk and oat-meal cools it ought to be thick; take two eggs and beat together whites and yellows, which mix with the oatmeal; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon; butter a pudding-dish and bake slowly for an hour; a few currants or some seeded raisins improve it.—M. Box.

BAKED FLOUNDER.—Right you are about flounders a-trying to introduce them. If we haven't sole, why, flounder is first cousin to it. There isn't any trouble about baking flounder. Take a fair-sized fish, and trim it with a pair of heavy scissors. Take an onion, a very little one, chop it fine, and fry it in a very little butter—not more than a teaspoonful. When your onion is done brown, take it off the fire, and add to it a tablespoonful more of butter. When it melts, having dredged your fish, pass the white side of the fish through the melted butter and onion, which you have put in a baking-pan. Then set your fish—mind you, dark side down—and dredge the top with bread-crumbs. Dash a little pepper and salt on it and bake slowly, slowly for 35 minutes, and no more. Try a few smelts, if you want to, and plant 'em round the sole. Serve your fish in the pan what it is baked in. A squeeze of lemon-juice at the conclusion goes good.—BOB THE SEA COOK.

WHITE STEW OF CHICKEN.—Peel two onions, a turnip, a scraped carrot in two quarts of boiling water, with six cloves, a dozen allspice, the same of whole white peppers, a leaf of mace, a pinch of cayenne pepper, a tablespoonful of salt, three bay leaves, the same of sage, and a sprig of thyme; let them boil for two hours. Then have your chickens (two, weighing about seven pounds) neatly cut up, and stew for two hours steadily, but not letting it boil too fast. If the chickens are tough, give them an hour's longer cooking. Then take the pieces of chicken out on the dish it is to be served on, and keep it warm; strain the sauce, and put it back into the stewpan; rub a tablespoonful of flour and butter smoothly together, add the yolks of two eggs and a tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley; stir gradually in a cup of boiling water, and pour the whole into the chicken sauce. Let it boil for five minutes, stirring continually to keep it from curdling, pour over the chicken and serve.—P. C. S., Bridge Church, N. J.

ARROWROOT FOR INVALIDS.—The operation of making arrowroot is exceedingly simple, and if care is taken to mix it smooth in a little cold water and to keep the water boiling while stirring it in it cannot fail to be successful. Mix a dessertspoonful of arrowroot in two tablespoonfuls of cold water; have ready half a pint of boiling water; a lemon-peel may be infused in it—and stir it rapidly in the arrowroot; add sugar, wine, brandy, or any flavoring desired. Tea arrowroot may be made by boiling the tea after drawn from the pot, in the same manner as water; a little lemon-juice is a nice addition. Coffee arrowroot may be made in the same manner, or the arrowroot may be made with milk, and have a little very strong coffee stirred into it. Milk arrowroot is made exactly in the same manner, rather less arrowroot being required; a dessertspoonful of good arrowroot will make half a pint of liquid as thick as can be well taken; therefore, the quantity used must be regulated by the wishes of the invalid.—COOKERY FOR INVALIDS, MARY HOOPER.

SPINACH SOUFF.—Ingredients: 1 quart spinach, 2 quarts milk, 1 ounce butter, flour and seasoning. (1.) Wash and trim one quart of green spinach, put it into a saucepan holding at least 3 quarts of boiling water and 3 tablespoonfuls of salt, and boil it rapidly with the cover off until it is tender, which will be in from three to seven minutes, according to the age of the spinach; while it is boiling press it under the water with a wooden spoon; as soon as it is tender drain it in a colander, run plenty of cold water over it from the faucet, chop it fine, and rub it through a sieve with a wooden spoon. (2.) While the spinach is boiling prepare the soup as follows: Put the milk over the fire to boil, first putting into the kettle a gill of cold water to prevent burning; mix together over the fire an ounce and a half of flour, until they bubble, then gradually add the boiling milk; season it with a level tablespoonful of grated nutmeg. (3.) When this broth is done, stir into it enough of the spinach to color it a delicate green, and serve it hot. (4.) If it is prepared before it is needed at the table, put the saucepan containing it in another half full of boiling water to keep it hot without boiling.—COOKING-SCHOOL TEXT BOOK.—JULIET CORSON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to can mushrooms.
A good receipt for mincemeat.
A receipt for mushroom catsup.
How to dress and cook a small pig.
How to dress a calf's head for dinner.
A receipt for transparent lemon candy.
A receipt for old-fashioned buckwheat cakes.
How to remove claret stains from table linen.
How to make skeleton leaves, and how to crystalize grasses in a simple way.

DUTY OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 9.

We have a firm belief that the next great national contest will be fought on issues altogether different, and that we will not see again the two great sections—the North and the South—arrayed almost solidly against each other. When the apportionment on the basis of the last census is made, it will be found that the great West holds the balance of power, and that the interests of that section will hereafter command the first consideration in the national counsels. We have, heretofore, said that our interests are, every year, becoming more closely interwoven with those of that section, and we believe that the time is not far distant when this portion of the South and West will be allies in national political contests. The great issues, whatever incidents may accompany them, will be economic in their character, and in all such issues the West and the South-west must have a community of interest, because they are bound together by the Mississippi River and the rapidly increasing lines of railroad.

In the meantime, it is the duty of our Congressmen to look out for the interests of their own section. They have undoubted proof that the Democracy of the New-England and Middle States is unreliable. They have never received any help from it, and need not expect any. It is their duty, therefore, to make friends with those who can and will be of some benefit to them. We want our levees rebuilt and the Mississippi River improved, and we want many other things which it is not now necessary to enumerate. By showing a disposition toward the new Administration, so far friendly as to remove whatever foolish apprehension may yet remain at the North, there is little or no doubt that we can get whatever we want. The assertion that the Administration will be hostile to the South is not to be presumed. Gen. Garfield was never opposed to Southern interests. If it had not been for his influence we should not have had the Mississippi River Commission. It is not probable that he will nominate Democrats to Federal offices in the South, but that is not to be expected. There are some fair indications, however, that if his advances are met in a proper spirit, his Administration will favor every measure put forward for the advancement and development of the material interests of the South. This all we want him to do. He cannot interfere with our local affairs, and we have no fears that he will attempt anything of the kind. So long as he is willing to aid us in becoming rich and prosperous, his political opinions will involve no disaster to the South. It is the duty of our Representatives in Congress to pursue a policy that will be productive of the most benefits to the south. It is not to be expected that they will throw themselves into the arms of the Republicans, but it is their duty to avoid any hostile or captious hostility which may only result in embroiling and so distract attention and withdraw sympathy from our real interests and wants.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE STATE MILITIA.

Corp. Henry Gack, of Company G, Eleventh Regiment, has been appointed Left General Guide, by Col. Unbehaut.

The annual ball of the drum corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will take place at Fenero's Assembly Rooms Tuesday evening, Dec. 21.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will take place at No. 22 Park-row to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

Newly elected officers assembled at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Monday evening last, and were again disappointed at the absence of the First Brigade Examining Board.

The annual meeting of the State Military Association will take place in Albany on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 21 and 22 next. The association is to have "another hack" at the military code.

The Governor-General of Canada has issued circulars calling upon the newspapers for contributions of prizes for competition in the annual prize-meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association next year.

At a meeting of Company K, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, last week, First Lieut. Louis J. Leonhardt and Sergt. Gustave Schafer were promoted Captain and Second Lieutenant, respectively.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, has under consideration the feasibility of participating in the ceremonies at Yorktown, Va., next year, and a committee has been appointed to devise the "ways and means."

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. William H. Brownell commanding, will have an out-door drill in the details of formation for street-riot duty on Monday evening next. Gen. Emory Upton, the eminent tactician, and Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molineux are expected to be present.

Battery K, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, will parade in full uniform this evening for the purpose of attending the religious services at the German Presbyterian Church, Madison and Montgomery streets. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. B. Krüsi.

The Jackson Corps, a noted independent military organization of Albany, has grown wealthy, and last week it purchased a building for an armory at an expense of $6,000. The building is to be remodeled and fitted up in a manner that will make it one of the ornamental structures of the State capital.

A handsome stand of national and State colors has just been completed by Tiffany & Co. for the ladies' fair of St. Francis Xavier's Church. They are to be awarded to the regiment in the First Division receiving the greatest number of votes during the fair, which begins to-morrow evening.

Separate Troop D, Cavalry, Brooklyn, Capt. H. M. Mohrman commanding, will drill in fatigue uniform at its armory on Thursday evening next. Lieut. Gatens has been appointed President of the troop court-martial, vice Tepe, resigned. Sergt. J. P. Kuoka has been detailed to command the recruit squad.

Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, Lieut. W. H. H. Tyson commanding, was formally inspected by Gen. E. L. Molineux, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, on Monday evening last. A drill with the Howitzer followed the inspection. If the weather is fine to-morrow evening the battery is to have a street parade.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, overcoats rolled, and knapsacks, for review and inspection, at its armory, on Wednesday evening next. Commanders of companies are directed to return to the Inspector of Rifle Practice the marksmen's badges held by members of their respective commands to-morrow evening.

Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to parade in full uniform, with overcoats rolled, and knapsacks, for review and inspection, at its armory, on Tuesday evening next. Major George Moore Smith will preside at a court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in this command, at the armory, Monday evening, Dec. 20.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, is to have a mounted parade on Tuesday next. Assembling at its armory at 8 o'clock A. M., the troop will ride to the Staten Island ferry, and, landing at Castleton, will continue its ride to Col. Cary's parade-ground, at New Dorp. On the ground the troop will be drilled and inspected by Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector of the First Division. The members of the troop are directed in orders to appear in full uniform on that occasion.

The Forty-eight Regiment, Oswego, made some remarkable scores in a match for a regimental badge on Saturday last. The conditions were similar to those governing the match for the Marksman's Decoration, with which all military men are familiar, and the following leading scores were made out of a possible 75 points: Lieut. J. L. Barnes, 45; Col. A. S. Houghton, 44; Major R. J. Post, 44; Capt. C. A. Cleming, 43; Sergt. E. De Rusha, 41; Lieut.-Col. A. Cropsey, 40; Elmer Coe, 40, and C. A. Barton, 40.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will parade in full uniform, with overcoats, rolled and knapsacks, at its armory on Friday evening next for review by Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, and for inspection by Major Joseph Holland, Brigade Inspector. Capt. S. W. Blakley, of Company G, has received his commission, and the resignations of Lieut. D. Mahon, and Lieut. J. Montgomery, have been accepted. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Chaddock has taken leave of absence for six months.

Gatling Battery E, Artillery, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, held its annual rifle matches at Creedmoor on Thursday last. The Morton medal was won by Lieut. J. L. Voorhis on the score of 58 out of a possible 75 points. The second prize—a gold bar—by Sergt. Thomas O'Brien, and Sergt. John F. McHugh won the score of 57. The conditions were five shots per man at each of the ranges of 100, 200, and 300 yards. There was also a match at 200 and 300 yards, seven shots at each range. The leading scores were as follows: Sergt. John F. McHugh, 57; Lieut. William Miller, 54; Q. E. Pasco, 50; Corp. D. V. Devoe, 46.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform, with overcoats, at its armory, No. 139 West Twenty-third-street, for battalion drills, on Friday evening next. The regiment had an out-door drill on Friday evening last. Col. Spencer marched his command to Madison-avenue, where a series of movements were executed. The command is interested in the project of holding a fair in its armory from Monday, Dec. 20, to Wednesday, Dec. 29. It also proposes to have a grand ball at the Academy of Music during the month of February next. Capt. Henry Wilker has tendered his resignation. A meeting of Company K last Tuesday evening re-Sergt. Abram Anhalt, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was elected First Lieutenant.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the ARMY and Navy Club was held at its rooms, No. 28 West Thirtieth-street, on Tuesday evening last, to take final action on the proposed re-organization of the club. The original committee, of which Gen. Hancock was Chairman, and the sub-committee presided over by Rear-Admiral William E. Leroy, United States Navy, having reported favorably, were relieved from futher duty. A committee of three was chosen from the Board of Managers to prepare a letter to be addressed to the officers of the United States service. It was also directed to report the result of its action at a special meeting of the Board of Managers to be held on Wednesday evening next. The committee is as follows: Col. Edward Gebhard, Major William Dickenson, and Capt. Thomas G. Miles.

Major Kobbe, Inspector of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, is making his annual inspection of the Fourteenth Regiment. Companies D, E, C, and F were inspected last week; Companies I and K will be inspected on Wednesday, and A and G on Thursday evenings next, and B and H on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. At the annual meeting of the regimental drum-corps last Monday evening officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President—George A. Harkness; Vice-President—William Maulkey; Secretary—John Sumner; Treasurer—George W. Curlin; Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph Dunn. W. J. Bell, of Company K, has received the medal presented to the company by J. F. Luther to be awarded to the member recruiting the greatest number of men during the past season. The two medals offered by Lieut. Alfred H. Weston have been awarded as follows: For best attendance at drills, F. J. Mullen, he having attended the entire series; for best deportment and general appearance, H. F. Barlow.

Major-Gen. Emory Upton, United States Army, will be present at the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, with Gen. E. L. Molineux, to-morrow evening, to witness the manœuvres of the command. Col. John N. Partridge has issued orders directing Company K to parade for company drill; the officers, 3 Sergeants, and 12 files from Company F for skirmish drill; the field officers, Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, 1 Color Sergeant, the general guides, markers, and the company officers, 3 Sergeants, and 12 files each, from Companies B, C, D, E, G, and H, for battalion drill. Company A will furnish the details for guard duty on the same occasion, as follows: Capt. Arthur B. Hart Officer of the Day; First Lieut. Francis H. Howland and Second Lieut. Abram Allen, 1st, Officers of the Guard; 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 12 files. James Forbis, of Company A, was promoted Corporal at a meeting of that company last Thursday evening. The percentage present in company drills during the past month was as follows: Companies A, 77; B, 74; C, 73; D, 66; G, 65; C, 61; A, 56; K, 53; F, 37. The regiment is discussing the project of a visit to Washington at the time of the inauguration of Gen. Garfield. The regimental band will give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music during the Christmas holidays, and Company H, Capt. W. J. Cowing commanding, is making arrangements to have an entertainment at the Athenæum about the same time. At a meeting of Company F, Capt. George H. Pettit commanding, on Tuesday evening last, non-commissioned officers were chosen as follows: Quartermaster-Sergeant—Henry D. Cooke; Sergeant—Corp. E. J. Smith; Corporal—C. H. Canby.

Mr. Gilmore's concert at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Tuesday evening last was liberally patronized. The programme of music was well chosen, and gave entire satisfaction. The band was assisted by Miss Emily Spader, Mr. Christian Fritsch, and a full chorus. At the close of the concert a hop took place. The first of a series of promenade concerts will be given by Gilmore's Band in the same hall on Saturday evening next. Right General Guide Byron Alger has been promoted Commissary Sergeant, and Corp. Clarence M. Skellan has been appointed Left General Guide, Corp. Thomas M. Lawrence has been detailed marker. Corp. Lawrence lost the use of his left arm by an accidental shot at Creedmoor last Summer. The regimental court-martial will meet at the armory on Tuesday evening next. The election for Major has been indefinitely postponed. First Lieut. Herbert Lloyd, Company K, has resigned.

Teams representing the several companies in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, are to have a tug-of-war for a regimental prize on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15. The regiment is to parade, in full-dress uniform, for review by Brig.-Gen. C. T. Christensen, commanding the Fifth Brigade, on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst. A feature of the entertainment on that occasion will be the presentation by the Veteran Association of a silver vase, valued at $600, to the regiment. The trophy is to be awarded to the company showing the largest record of attendance at the end of the drill season. Music will be supplied for a hop at the close of the military ceremonies. The regimental court-martial will meet at the armory to-morrow night, and will continue its sessions until the records of company delinquents have been disposed of. Company B, Capt. George Auld commanding, elected non-commissioned officers as follows on Tuesday evening last: Corp. W. J. Beach, Sergeant; W. H. Lax and J. D. Flint, Corporals. Company G had a musical entertainment in its company room on Wednesday evening last.

Commissions have been issued from general head-quarters to officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month as follows: Third Brigade—Major Joseph Holland, Inspector; Major Albert L. David, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. W. H. Gunther, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Charles Francis Beebe, Commissary of Subsistence; Fifth Brigade—Major George W. McNulty, Engineer; Eleventh Brigade—Capt. Charles J. Bridges, Ordnance Officer; Sixth Regiment—Capt. William F. Kelly; Ninth Regiment—Assistant Surgeon Alvah H. Doty; Thirteenth Regiment—Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dillont, Adjt. George B. Davies, and Second Lieut. Ephraim J. Jennings; Twenty-second Regiment—Capt. Arthur Van Hoter, First Lieut. Henry Allyn, and Second Lieut. Henry D. Middeberger; Twenty-third Regiment—First Lieuts. Charles E. McClellan, Arthur Guthrie, and Herbert C. Smith; Second Lieuts. Curtis F. Davies, Richard M. Johnson, and Marshall W. Brigham; Forty-seventh Regiment—Capt. Henry N. Hooker, and First Lieut. John M. Ranken; Seventy-first Regiment—Capt. Samuel G. Blakley, and Second Lieut. L. Franklin Genet. Brevet commissions have been issued to Capt. William Hempstead, as Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Capt. Henry A. Mohrman, Major, Separate Troop D.

Returns have been received at First Division head-quarters of the election of Second Lieut. George B. Rhoads, as Captain, and Frank Munn as Second Lieutenant, of Company E, Seventh Regiment. The resignations have been received of First Lieuts. Robert Grant Wilson, Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, and Frank Bacon, Company K, Seventh Regiment. The resignations of Capt. Cornelius Bade, Fifth Regiment, and Second Lieut. O. S. Bogert, Twenty-second Regiment, have been accepted. Privates Reuben Skinner, Company F, Seventh Regiment, and William M. Trasquair, Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, have been discharged under the provisions of section 1,217 Military Code. The consolidated report of the parade of the First and Second Divisions for review by the Governor on Oct. 21, last, present the total number of men and officers at 9,758, of which number the First Division paraded 4,926, while there were 4,488 present from the Second Division. The percentage of the whole number enrolled was 73. The Cavalry and Artillery of the First Division paraded 89 per cent. The percentage of the several brigades was as follows, the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, including the Cavalry and Artillery organizations: Fifth Brigade, 70; Third Brigade, 75; Eleventh Brigade, 71, and First Brigade, 70.

Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, will review the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in its armory, on Thursday evening next. Major Joseph Holland will inspect the regiment on the same evening. At the close of the review Capt. John J. Carton, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, will collect the marksmen's decorations. Col. Cavanagh, in orders, admonishes his command to make an effort to muster all its members, as the companies are not to be equalized, and the weak companies will exhibit their delinquency. Capt. Patrick K. Horgan has been detailed President of a court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. The court will hold its first session on Thursday evening, Dec. 9. Company drills are to be resumed, in the following order: Companies C and E to-morrow night; D and I Tuesday; B and A Wednesday; G and H Thursday, and F and K Friday evenings. The companies will drill alternately each week in the school of the soldier and the manual of arms. The drills in the school will take place in the main drill-room, and attention is to be particularly devoted to "setting up" the men. Lieut.-Col. William De Lacey and Major Edward Duffy are to superintend the company drills in their respective wings, and Adjt. James Moran has been detailed to attend all of that series for the purpose of making a report on the subject to the Colonel. Recruits are not hereafter to be permitted to drill with the companies in which they have enlisted until the commander of the recruit class has certified to each their proficiency in the rudiments of the school of the soldier. Recruit classes are to be made up in the right wing to-morrow evening and in the left wing Thursday night. Lieut. James G. Cunningham will act as instructor of the "awkward squad."

THE LITTLE JOB BEFORE THE DEMOCRATS.

From the Utica Observer, Nov. 8.

Instead of planning pretexts for reversing this verdict, let us set our house in order for the next contest. If the lessons of this year are digested by the Democracy in the proper spirit, we shall be invincible four years hence. There are changes to make in the *personnel* of our leadership, perhaps. Let us make them. There are essential doctrines of Democracy to be preached and expounded. Let us do this work better than ever before. There are questions of public policy to be discussed and settled. Let us place the party upon safe, firm ground in all of these. Above all things, there remains the responsibility of convincing a majority of the American people that the Democracy is the party of law, of order, of intelligent statesmanship and wise advancement. Let us accomplish these things, and the future is ours.

GEN. GARFIELD'S HOME VOTE.

From the Warren (Ohio) Western Reserve Chronicle.

Several persons have made inquiry in regard to the vote of this Congressional district in former years, especially as to the largest majority given Gen. Garfield as a Congressional candidate. The largest was in 1868, when it was 10,428. Gov. Foster's majority in the district, in 1879, was 10,146. Gen. Garfield's majority at the last election being 15,295 shows a gain of 5,105 over Foster's majority, which, at least, is doing remarkably well in one year's time. The Nineteenth District gave Gen. Garfield, at the late election, the largest majority it ever gave to any candidate for any office whatever within its borders.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD CHARTERED.

From the Trenton Gazette, Nov. 9.

Last week the North Atlantic City Railroad Company was incorporated and chartered, and the $2,000 per mile required by the law of New-Jersey deposited with the State Treasurer. The road will run north from the inlet at Atlantic City three miles to North Atlantic City. The Directors are George W. Seaver, William Smedley, Isaac A. Braddock, R. Z. Collings, John S. Doughty, David Headley, and Henry Fowler. The officers are: President—William Smedley, of Bryn Mawr; Secretary—David Headley, of Philadelphia; Treasurer—Isaac A. Braddock, of Haddonfield.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 13—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ½ cent. bonds, 124; new 5s, 104¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 89¾; do. second mortgage, 32¾. Erie, 44¾; do. second Consols, 100. New-York Central, 141¾; Illinois Central, 121¼; Pennsylvania Central, 84½; Reading, 52¾. British Consols, 99 1-16 for money and 99 9-16 for the account.

1:30 P. M.—Bar Silver is quoted at 51 13-16d. per ounce. Reading, 52¾.

3:30 P. M.—United States bonds—New 5s, 104¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 89; do. second mortgage, 32¾. Erie, 44¾; do. second Consols, 100. New-York Central, 141¾; Illinois Central, 121¼; Pennsylvania Central, 84½; Reading, 52¾. British Consols, 99 1-16 for money and 99 9-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—Paris advises quote 5 ½ cent. Rentes 86f. 50c. for the account.

(PARIS, Nov. 13.—Exchange on London, 25f. 30¾c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—3 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,000 bales American. Futures closed quiet. Producer—Refined Petroleum, 5½d.@5¾d. per gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 13—3 P. M.—Petroleum, 29¾f. for Sept.-Dec. delivery. Market closed at 31f. 50c. @ 31f. 75c.

BREMEN, Nov. 13—Petroleum, 9 marks 10 pfennings for standard white. Market closed at 9 marks 9 pfennings.

HAVRE, Nov. 13—Petroleum, 9 marks 10 pfennings for standard white. Market closed at 9 marks 9 pfennings.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 13.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 5-65s c.			Phœnix Bank.			C. B. & P., M. & O. stpd	
1881		102	25		102	100	
Ohio. & Miss. 2d c.		101½	100		101½	Denver & R. G.	
1,000		111	Stormont Mining			100	b.c. 30
K. & Del. M. 1st		100¾	200		b.c.

END OF THE MOLIERE FETE

A VARIED BUT VERY DULL PROGRAMME.

THE KIND OF AMUSEMENTS WHICH WERE CALLED GOOD IN THE GRAND MONARCH'S TIME—TWO INCIDENTS OF CONTEMPORARY INTEREST.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Molière jubilee wound up last evening with "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in its entirety—that is, accompanied with the choreographic *divertissements* and the *cérémonies Turque*, which so delighted the courtiers of the Grand Monarque. I had a ticket and went, and was sorry I did, and after the first ballet tried to find a friend who had told me "how much he envied me my privilege." The fact is that it was mortally stupid, and I thought that, as it was unappreciated by me, it was wicked to deprive another of such a chance, particularly as the *sociétaires* have agreed that the next performance of the same would only be on the 28th of October, 1980. But my friend wouldn't hear of it, and after many civil excuses finally avowed that no earthly consideration under 1,000f. could tempt him to sit out two hours of such a bore. Yes, it was a bore, and the very worst which I have ever come across, and every newspaper in Paris admits it this morning and says: "What a pity the archæologists took so much trouble to ferret out old manuscripts at the National Library, and that charming Mlle. Fonta should have been at such pains to reconstruct the *divertissements*!" Even the most uncompromising Molièrist is obliged to confess that the "diversions" of the great poet, whether in the form of the "Proses" of the "Malade Imaginaire" or of the Mufti of the "Bourgeois" are nauseating, and that the epoch of Louis XVI. must have been easily amused if such solemn farces as these could provoke a smile. And then Lulli's music! I heard it for the first time last evening, and decided then to make a distant and even dangerous journey rather than submit to any similar infliction a second time. Only in some of M. Wagner's *chefs d'œuvre* is to be found anything so utterly unmelodious, and not even he can approach in monotony the compositions of the one who is called the "father of French lyric art." The audience was brilliant; white cravats showed in the majority; ladies had flowers in their hair, and did not wear bonnets, and Isabella of Spain sat in state in the box of the President of the Republic, who has quite enough official annoyances to suffer without going out of the Elysée in search of anything extra.

There was a little scene just outside of the entrance to the theatre during an *entr'acte*, and there might have been another inside of the establishment if the two persons interested did not belong to a class of society which rarely washes its dirty linen in public. The first can be told in a few lines. M. de B., a brilliant young sportsman whom I shall call Romeo, has a Juliet more or less legitimate, but at all events a Juliet who thinks that she has rights to defend; but he is of the butterfly persuasion. Venus is a deity of the dramatic Olympus, so termed on account of her wonderful beauty. Romeo offered his arm to Venus for the last night of the jubilee, Venus accepted, and having had quite enough of the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" at the end of an hour, was about to step into Romeo's carriage and drive to Bignon for supper, when, incontinently, arrived Juliet, who, without saying a word, slapped her face. Venus went for Juliet, to the great joy of the gamins in the street, and in about a minute neither of them had much in the way of chignons. Romeo, meanwhile, in trying to separate them, received a blow over his face from an umbrella, and, thinking this sufficient, bolted to his club, leaving the fair combatants to settle their dispute as best they might. This action terminated with the intervention of the Police and an admonition from the Commissary to make no such displays again in public, or both would go to Ste. Pélagie. I was not in a hurry to know how episode the second will end. For some time Mme. de X. and her friends have been sorely exercised over the disappearance of this lady's pearl necklace. It is a magnificent piece of jewelry, or rather, to be precise, it was magnificent, as Mme. de X., being, like many other stars of beauty and fashion, occasionally impecunious, has sold a number of the pearls to her jeweler, by whom they were replaced with fales ones. Fearing lest her husband might notice the substitution, Madame, for some time past, has affected not to wear any ornaments on her neck, which, I may add, is lovely enough to do without them, but about a week ago she thought she would put on the collar for a ladies' party, where no men would be admitted. To her stupefaction the necklace was gone; there was trouble in that palatial mansion, and trouble all the more perplexing that Madame did not venture either to tell her husband or to complain to the Police, lest her own original fraud might be discovered at the same time. An obliging friend, who has much influence at the Prefecture, promised that the matter should be discreetly investigated and the pearls returned, without any public scandal. Of course, the thief could be none other than her maid, as she alone had access to the jewel-case. "Don't send her away, though, chère Madame," said the functionary, "I assure you that you shall have them; the criminal will be forced to make restitution, but, you know, she must not be prosecuted." Madame so agreed, and so stood the affair until last night, when, as she and Monsieur took their seats, she noticed in an adjoining box an exceedingly pretty and very elegantly dressed woman, who stared at her so impertinently that she was forced to look in another direction until the curtain rose, when, her neighbor's attention being diverted to the stage, she began to make her inspection. Judge of her surprise. Around the throat of the "strange woman" was the lost collar. "Who is that creature?" she asked. "Marie M., surnamed, *le Petit Voyou*," was the answer; then she told M. de X. all about her loss, and was much astounded to find that her revelation produced rather embarrassment than indignation. The couple left the theatre five minutes afterward, and no one knows precisely what passed between them; but as both are well-bred people Mrs. Grundy says that the Countess will get her necklace to-day, and that she will not be obliged to pay for the restitution of real for bogus pearls.

To return to the performance proper, the fifth act was the bouquet, and the curtain rose on a *splendid scene, illuminated by* five immense chandeliers. To the right and left were rows of seats destined for the spectators of the comedy, just as used to be the fashion in the olden time when the high and mighty of the land sat on the stage. In the background was the throne of the Grand Mufti, behind which was an orchestra of musicians dressed as Orientals, with such turbans as have never been seen in the Orient. Then the *cérémonie* began; first came a group of eunuchs in white and yellow costumes; then advanced Turks and Turkesses, to whom to find anything resembling you might search for centuries in vain throughout all Turkey. The *sociétaires* and *pensionnaires* of the Théâtre Français came up in pairs in stately procession, and, advancing to the footlights, bowed solemnly to the audience and then passed on, each being saluted with "rapturous applause;" this is a quotation. First appeared MM. Sylvain and Reney, who bowed timidly, as becomes those who are not quite certain of their position, these *young* actors being yet on trial; then MM. Davrigny and Baillet, a little more at their ease, but still with a shade of indecision; next MM. Joliet and Dupont Vernon, who saluted like Ambassadors on a visit of ceremony; next MM. Bouchet and Martel, the one grave, the other gay, but evidently quite at their ease; then MM. Garaud and Proud'hon, noble and majestic; these were the masculine smell fry of the establishment. After them came the big guns, Worms and Berr. Febvre and Mounet-Sully, Maubant and Coquelin, austere, stiff, and without concession, as who would say: We are *the* men of the day, we are *the* salt of the earth, who condescend to show you our talents, but temples you as poor wretched Philistines. Next came the ladies, who were infinitely nicer to look at than even M. Got, who personated the Grand Mufti, or the Coquelin the younger, or Théron, who was sober for once in his life, or Delannay, who turns any one who has ever presumed to caricature him out of the audience at his Conservatory class. Mlles. Bartet and Fremaux headed the feminine battalion, followed by Mlles. Fayolle and Dudlay, who both aspire to eclipse Sarah Bernhardt and will never get within a mile of her; Blanca and Thénard, Martin and Dumaine, Lloyd and Reinery, the first looking like a queen, the second like a chamber-maid out on a holiday; Croisette and Barette, Mmes. Dinah-Felix and Ellie Riquier, Madaline Brohan and Favart closed the procession which had, at least, one excellent result: it showed the strength of the inimitable company on which M. Perrin can count for the representation of anything, no matter what may be its style or subject. I can only repeat, as I have already said, that it was nauseatingly tiresome, and that if the final chorus be true:

"Quels spectacles charmants! quels plaisirs goûtons nous!
Les dieux mêmes, les dieux n'en ont pas de plus doux!"

I sincerely pity the gods.

To-night the Français will give "L'Aventurière," and I venture to say will take a good deal more money at the doors that it has done at any time during the jubilee, although the Opéra does produce the long-promised revival of Rossini's "Count Ory," which I am confident will be only another proof of how much musical taste becomes modified in the course of half a century. Of it and of "Belle Lurette" I can only write later, when I can also tell of the "Moabite," which was to have been played at the Français. The history of this piece is curious; the author's idea was to show that neither man nor woman can do without a Religion. It was submitted to the Censorship Bureau, examined by M. Ferry, and, although this Minister is a professed atheist, approved by him, because, the plot being laid in very remote ages, the conclusions could not give cause for any of those manifestations which attended the representation of "Daniel Rochat." It was unanimously accepted by the *sociétaires*, and the parts had been distributed, when the agitation produced by the expulsion of the religious orders began, and this changed the views of several of its former patrons. Messrs. Got, Delaunay, and Coquelin aspire to become Knights of the Legion of Honor, a distinction always hitherto refused to comedians, and, to curry favor with a certain class of politicians who have decided that the Deity is an institution which must be abolished, these distinguished individuals have so pulled the wires that M. Paul Déroulède's tragedy must not appear in the Molière mansion. I do not know whether it has any real merit; his other attempt to win immortality as a dramatist, the "Hetman," was fearful rubbish, but it is surprising that its demerits should not have been discovered at its first reading, instead of months after it had been announced on the programme of this year's creations. Fortunately, critics will have an opportunity to judge for themselves on Sunday, as it will be read by M. Déroulède himself on Sunday next in Mme. Adam's *salon*, when, as I have the luck to be among the invited guests, I shall be able to give my impressions.

"Le Voyage en Amérique," at the Nouveautés, proving to be unattractive, as I thought it would, M. Brasseur has brought out "La Cantinière," a so-called vaudeville in three acts, for which M. Burani and Ribeyre wrote the dialogue and Planquette the music. It is funny, because Brasseur and Berthelier are funny, but if the names of its authors are destined to be handed down to posterity it will certainly not be in connection with this piece. Coarse jests, vulgar puns, and no situations to excite interest in the fate of any of the personages are its most salient features. No one has attempted to give an analysis of the imbroglio in which are mixed up a "torpedo woman," a *cantinière*, an Adjutant of chasseurs, and a half-dozen other personages who are suspected of naughty acts, and are in reality as innocent as the victim of Mrs. Potiphar. Great things were expected of Mlle. Silly, the *cantinière*, Victoire, who is jealous of the attentions of her husband, Babylas, to the *femme torpille* of the Fête des Loges at St. Germain. But Silly was no gayer than a mute at a funeral, and Mlle. Piccolo, the electric Alcindera, was so hoarse that she could scarcely be heard, and if it had not been for the men who generally play second fiddle to the ladies in this species of extravaganza, MM. Burani, Ribeyre, and Planquette would have run a good chance of being hissed on the first night. However, the piece will run until something else can be brought out, for the two Brasseurs, Scipion, and Berthelier are a host in themselves, and the theatre is very conveniently situated for people who want to pass a wet evening after a good dinner.

ART NOTES.

—Mr. Gaugengigl contributes a laughing child to the Boston art exhibition.

—Mr. R. M. Shurtleff has an exhibition of about 70 paintings at Hartford.

—Lord Hastings has just bought a fine example of Rubens from Viscount Aylesford for £1,300.

—Subscribers to the number of 445 have contributed the sum of $313,526 to the projected art museum of Cincinnati.

—Messrs. Walter Shirlaw and Winslow Homer will have an exhibition of their pictures at Boston some time this month.

—Cincinnati is now busy over the problem where to put her art museum. One of the hill-tops near the centre of the city is suggested.

—A citizen of Boston has whispered in the ear of Mayor Prince that he has put in his will a bequest to the city of $100,000 for the adornment of the streets.

—An art loan exhibition for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Washington, D. C., will open on the 15th of this month. Mr. W. W. Corcoran is President and Mr. Horatio King Vice-President. It will consist of American and foreign paintings, engravings, and sculptures, and of antique objects.

—According to the *Enterprise*, of Virginia, Nev., an artist named McClellan is painting a large historical picture illustrating the discovery of silver in Nevada. Peter O'Reilley, Pat McLaughlin, and "Old" Comstock are digging out the silver. The landscape is from the very spot where the discovery was made. A Mr. C. M. Bonnemont, of Oakland, has ordered the picture.

—The statues in Boston designed by Mr. Thomas Ball have been under a fire of criticism for several years. Mr. Ball has recently executed a flank movement on the critics by offering to do one more statue for the city at the mere cost of the material and labor. The *Transcript* thinks this a very handsome answer to the sweeping and excessive denunciation that has been visited on his work. Mr. Ball's proposition is certainly broad enough; no stone-cutter could be more generous. He will put "any subject that may be chosen" into marble or bronze. It is certain, says the *Transcript*, that the offer will be accepted in some form.

—The New-Orleans *Picayune* mentions a statue of Stonewall Jackson lately modeled by an Italian named Perelli for a monument in Metairie Cemetery. The model is by the well-known painter and designer, Prof. Perelli, and is one of the best works of modeling he has done. *It is a figure of Stonewall Jackson, in kepi, uniform, and boots. The resemblance to* the photographs of the great Confederate is accurately carried out, and the posture of the figure is easy and natural. The General stands upon a stone wall in the attitude of one listening to a distant sound. The statue is to be of heroic size, 8 feet high, and the shaft 50 feet, making, with the mound, a height of 50 feet from foundation to the top of the statue. In the mound will be 57 vaults. Mr. Charles A. Orleans, representing the Hisdale Doyle Granite Company, of New-York, has charge of the work.

—A well-known lady artist, resident in Rome, relates that while standing one day near the statue of the Apollo Belvidere, she suddenly became aware of the presence of a countrywoman. The new-comer was a well-to-do-looking American woman, and introduced herself as Mrs. Raggles, of ——, Missouri, and then asked:

"Is this the Apollo Belvidere?"

Miss H—— testified to the indentity of the work, and the tourist then said:

"Considered a great statue?"

The interrogated lady replied that it was generally thought to be one of the masterpieces of the world.

"Manly beauty, and all that sort of thing?" said the lady from the land of the setting sun.

"Yes," responded the now amazed artist.

"It is said to be one of the noblest representations of the human frame."

"Well, exclaimed Mrs. Raggles, closing her Badeker, and with arms akimbo, taking a last and earnest look at the marble, "I've seen the Apollo Belvidere and I've seen Raggles, and give me Raggles."—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

WHERE IT WOULD DO THE MOST GOOD.

From the Boston Post, (Dem.) Nov. 11.

A New-Hampshire Democrat is reported to have placed $1,000 in the hands of a convert from Republicanism, with the understanding that the latter would use it "legitimately" in furthering the interests of the former, who was a candidate for office. The convert used $500 of it "legitimately" and paid one of his own debts with the other $500. To make the matter more interesting he then voted the Republican ticket.

FASHIONS OF THE WINTER

THE LATEST CAPRICES IN MATERIAL AND STYLE.

HOW PLUSH MAY BE WORN AND WHO MAY WEAR IT—SUITS OF PLAID GOODS—ALTERING OLD TOILETS—ECCENTRICITY AND GOOD TASTE—THE FASHION IN FANS.

Plush is so generally used that, unless some words of warning are given in time, there is no doubt that many ladies will have most unbecoming toilets. Plush is a rich and handsome material, trims admirably, and may advantageously be used for many purposes; but for short, stout figures it is not at all suitable—that is, for garments and dresses. A stout person should, above all, avoid the use of plush princess dresses. Some princess dresses are of plush, combined with faille, and make handsome dinner or evening toilets for slight forms. One of these is of seal-colored plush and very pale gros grain faille. The large seal-colored apron opens in front in a long point. The satin vest worn under this is covered with arabesque embroideries in Valois style. The band of satin forming this vest becomes narrow on the waist, and then gradually widens to the lower part of the skirt. In between the plush and satin is a kind of lace, made of chenille and gold. The pink satin train is wholly puffed, in small, soft waves, and divided down the centre by a band of plush bordered with chenille and gold ornaments. The back of the waist forms a pink satin Isabeau cuirass, with a long point in the back, bordered with the same trimming. The small square opening in the back is bordered with chenille and gold trimming. On the inside is a crêpe lisse ruching. Seal-colored plush is very useful to combine with light-colored satins or failles, such as pearl-color, pink, blue, and water green. Satin or faille and plush suits in two shades are also the style. Plush waists are in all colors, with embroidered collars, pockets, and cuffs. The large jabots worn with these are of lace, and the Louis XV. cuffs are of Louis XV. lace.

Suits of plaid goods, combining dead leaf color with fire-color or green, are very charming. These plaid suits are only stylish when the colors are well selected. The suit may be eccentric so long as it is new and elegant. One of the best combinations which have lately been made in this style is a costume of Scotch tartan in dead leaf color, caroubier, and myrtle, with myrtle-colored velvet. The plain skirt is of velvet in this color. The rounded tunique is cut bias and has two seams. It opens down the front over the apron, forming on either side three plaits. The sides are draped over the hips by means of three crosswise plaits. The back of the tunique is raised on the right side. The front of the small flat basque is slightly pointed. Down the front of the waist are myrtle-colored revers, terminating a little below the waist under two small hunting horns, with silver trimmings forming the fastenings. The back opens on the lower part of the middle seam, forming two revers, lined with velvet. Between these is an inserted velvet plaiting. As the rage for hoods still continues, these are not only placed in the backs of garments, but also in front, to form the pockets. For instance, a dark-green "cachemire de l'inde" suit has a silk skirt trimmed with a plaited cachemire flounce. The tunique forms a draped apron, bordered with a deep plaited flounce. The back breadth is open on the lower part, and divided in two pointed ends like wings. The jacket has on the lower part of its fronts, which are quite long, two small hoods lined with gold-colored surah, and trimmed with green velvet revers, embroidered with gold. The collar and cuffs match the small hoods. The back forms a long basque, with the side-pieces turning over, forming broad velvet revers, embroidered with gold. There is nothing at present considered too handsome, rich, or eccentric to be used. It is exacted, however, that the best of taste should be exercised. All models and styles are admitted, as well as the richest fabrics from India, Japan, or Lyons, but they must be faultlessly combined with other materials. If good taste is combined, a fine inspection could be made of the fancy goods now in use, such as red satin, brocaded with branches of chestnut trees, having large leaves and thorny fruit, in their natural size!

With the present way of combining materials and cutting dresses, it is quite easy to alter old toilets to suit the styles. Princess dresses with plastrons are especially adapted to this purpose. A plastron is made with button-holes down either side. Down the front of the dress are two rows of buttons, the plastron being fastened to these. The same dress may have two or three of these front pieces, by which means the toilet may be varied at little cost. These plastrons are either high in the neck, cut low, or are in a square or heart shape. A black satin or damask toilet made in this way has a high neck plastron of black velvet, another of old-gold colored or mauve satin, cut square in the neck, and a third is of red silk cut altogether low in the neck. This last-named piece is trimmed with black lace, embroidered with gold or beads. The first of these serves for morning wear, the second for dinners, and the third is for still more dressy occasions. If the dress is of black velvet or of plain black satin, silk broché goods is used for the plastron. If the toilet is of damask, the front piece is of plain silk. The effect of the dress is also varied by the make of the sleeve. The sleeve may be half long, and for high-neck plastrons small sleeves of the same goods are placed under the other sleeves. These button at the wrist. As damask goods dyes very well it is very useful for this purpose. It is best combined with plain velvet or silk in the same color.

Small chemisettes are made to be worn under jackets during the cold weather. These are of black silk, lined with black wadded silk. The chemisette is fastened to the collar of the jacket by means of a button, and tied around the waist with a ribbon. It is also used under light shawls. It is cut like a plain chemisette, with the back and front pieces a trifle larger.

Suits have plaited skirts and cuirass waists, buttoning or lacing down the back. The waist is generally trimmed in plastron shape, with embroidery. The collar and cuffs have the same work. Taken around the hips is a plaited scarf covering the lower part of the waist, and tying in the back. This style of suit was originally made for wear with the Jersey jacket, but it is now used with the tight-fitting waists above described. These costumes are rather "négligés," and are only suitable for young, slight figures. Plain woolen goods are generally used for the purpose, and the scarf is often of surah. Another model which is much favored consists of a plaited skirt of striped or plaid goods of "satin merveilleux" or of double surah. The very long tunique is of soft woolen material, *matching the prominent color of the skirt.* It is draped very high over the left hip, thus showing the side of the skirt. The plaits of the tunique are fastened down by means of cordings or large ribbon loops. The back forms a very close puffing, without any trimming around it. A suit in this style is of seal-colored plush, striped with bands of satin in the same shade. On the lower part of the skirt are three small satin plaitings. The tunique is of seal-colored French cachemire, draped as described above. The habit waist crosses in front, and has plush "Directoire" revers, with satin folds coming from underneath. The lower part of the sleeves is of plush. The buttons are steel and gold. Over the straight collar is a large cream-colored lace bow. The Directoire capote worn with the suit is of seal-colored plush, lined with light pink satin. The outside trimming consists of a bunch of shaded seal-colored plumes.

Dresses are draped in all fancy ways. A style which is much liked is called "robes bolteuses." These suits are differently draped on either side. One of these has a plush skirt with a satin tunique falling straight on the left side as far as the middle of the front. On the right side it forms a very short panier. A purple velvet suit has two points falling down either side of a purple damask skirt. The point on the right side is of velvet, and the one on the left side of cloth. The latter is shirred. These are joined in the back, combining well with the damask goods. The waist has damask sleeves. The body is of cloth, covered by a very narrow pélerine cut in a new style. It forms a hood, from which depends a silk "cordelière." Where the pélerine closes in the neck is a knot. This pélerine is of cloth, embroidered with purple silk.

It is much better for young ladies' dresses not to have too many draperies or trimmings. Beads and passementerie should be used sparingly. For very young ladies plush may be combined with cachemire, woolen, sicilienne, and other such materials. Brocaded goods are not suitable for young people, but satin-striped materials are more favored. Young ladies use the English jacket, called "jaquette milady," or policeman, with a cape or hood. Chenille garments are the style for dressy occasions. Some are made in mantles with hoods, and others, which are still more graceful, are in straight scarfs crossing over the front of the waist with the ends joined in the back under satin ribbon loops. These scarfs are made larger for ladies than for young girls. Skirts for walking purposes will continue to be short. One of the latest made is rounded, with the apron covered with narrow plaited flounces. Over these fall three deep pieces of jet passementerie, pointed on the border. On the upper part are two small rounded draperies, shirred on the lower border and crossing each other on the right side. In the back is a double cascade made of a breadth of goods. If this skirt is made of woolen goods instead of satin, then the jet passementerie is replaced by bias bands of plush or velvet, scalloped on the borders. These are placed above each plaiting.

The same eccentricity noticeable at present in many things is also exercised with regard to lingerie. One of the latest novelties is the hood-collar, which can be adapted to any toilet, and is very simple and pretty. A lace ruffle is sewed against muslin, which is cut in the shape of the neck. A second ruffle is taken up, with the heading sewed under the first, the two together forming in front a deep collar. Over the shoulders the second ruffle is detached from the first to form a shell-shaped trimming, sewed against the back in the form of a hood around a piece of shirred and puffed muslin.

Flannel underskirts are in all colors, trimmed in the richest ways. One of these is of heliotrope-colored flannel with the lower part trimmed with a satin plaiting. Over this fall three lace flounces, placed one above the other. Above are three satin pipings. Wadded, garnet-colored satin skirts are lined with old gold color and bordered with plush. In the middle of the back are satin ribbon loops and ends, placed over the shirring, as though they drew it together. A style not nearly as elaborate as this consists in having small flannel flounces embroidered with colored silk, to which some lace may be added. Satin skirts are also made in all colors.

Small caps are very tastefully trimmed. One of these is of pink surah, divided on the crown by crosswise shirrs and trimmed around with twisted lace. On the left side is placed a branch of tiny hyacinths. Another of light brownish muslin is trimmed with a wreath of small crabs. These are so perfectly made, with all the fine details, and are in such a natural color, that they might easily be mistaken for real crabs. Neckties are also embroidered with crabs, mice, elephants, and many other animals. Bonnets have also a share of this caprice in the way of gilt claws, some of which are placed on plush turbans, with tiger's claws extending over the hair. Small capotes have large flowers, with the petals surrounded by thick chenille.

Fans, formerly considered articles of ornament, are now looked upon almost as necessities. A lady has no longer one or two handsome fans, but she must possess a fan for each toilet on all occasions. The fan used at the theatre is different from the one taken to the ball. Some of the most elegant of these are old family relics, and have precious stones set in the mountings. Among the novelties to be used this Winter are the following designs: A black satin fan worked with gold is mounted on a frame of box-wood. The satin is covered with applications of Japanese ribbon and bright-colored satins in irregular figures, joined by golden embroideries. Another has a carved gilded wood handle, and is covered with black satin. In the centre is an old-gold colored satin ornament, surrounded and covered with embroideries in many-colored silks. Another design is of black satin, with a black gilded and enameled handle. On the satin are pond lilies embroidered with different-colored silks joined by means of ribbon in Japanese design. Another is of olive-wood covered with gold and colored enamel. The fan is covered with old-gold colored satin, and has Japanese designs of plain satin. Another fan has a gold and enamel frame, and is covered with Cardinal satin with satin appliques and Japanese painting.

All kinds of velvet and Scotch plaids will be used for children's dresses. They are trimmed with white lace like the Summer dresses. One of these, for a baby 3 years old, is made in an English dress, trimmed with a Prussian lace flounce. Down the front is a small plastron terminating a little below the waist, from the point of which falls a plaited basque opening in the back over a satin ribbon bow. The same lace trims the collar, extends down the plastron, and borders the basque. This dress is of "cachemire églantine." Two rows of mother-of-pearl buttons are down the front. Little children have also hoods on their garments. They are more becoming to little girls about 11 years of age, as they are rather heavy looking for babies when combined with the long sashes and the enormous hats worn this Winter. For children from 5 to 6 years of age cloth garments have collars and cuffs of plush in the same color as the cloth. They have no trimmings, with the exception of small silver bell-shaped buttons which form two rows down the front and on the sleeves. Fine serge and cachemire dresses are trimmed down the front and back with shirred surah or satin draperies, like babies' waists.

THE VICTOR EMMANUEL MONUMENT.

The great prize competition for the best design for a monument to be erected in Rome to the memory of the first King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel II., is open to artists from all the world. The terms of the competition are printed herewith:

First prize.....80,000 Italian lire, or £3,000 British.
Second prize.....30,000 Italian lire, or £1,200 British.
Third prize.....20,000 Italian lire, or £800 British.

ARTICLE 1. In execution of the law of the 25th of July, 1880, and of the royal decree of the 18th of September, instant, a competition is opened for the best design for the erection of a monument in honor of the memory of the late Victor Emmanuel II., liberator of Italy and founder of its unity.

ART. 2. All artists, Italian or foreign, are admitted to the competition.

ART. 3. No bounds are put to the invention of the competitors, either in regard to the conception and the style or the choice of the locality where the monument could be erected.

ART. 4. The projects or designs to be limited in cost of carrying out to the amount of 9,000,000 Italian lire (£360,000) set apart for this purpose.

ART. 5. The plans and models must be executed in such a manner as to clearly show the idea of the competitor.

ART. 6. The projects must bear the address and signature of the author, or a device to be repeated on the envelope of a sealed letter, in which is to be indicated the name and address of the competitor. Only the envelopes of those who have won the prize shall be opened.

ART. 7. According to the terms of the law, 25th July, 1880, the competition will be closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d September, 1881.

ART. 8. The projects must not be handed in before the 25th August, 1881, to the Secretary of the Royal Commission at the Home Ministry (*Ministero dell'Interno.*)

All projects, with the exception of those which have won the prizes, are to be withdrawn within two months after the date of the publication of the judgment.

ART. 9. Before judgment, the works presented will be exhibited in public.

The judgment will be published by the royal commission in the official paper of the kingdom, (*Gazetta Officiale Regno,*) in a report in which the *result of the competition shall be duly declared.*

ART. 10. Three prizes, the first of 80,000 Italian lire, (£3,000,) the second of 30,000 lire, (£1,200,) the third of 20,000 Italian lire, (£800,) shall be respectively and in rank or merit, awarded to the authors of the three best projects. To obtain a prize it is necessary to gain not less than 10 favorable marks.

ART. 11. The award of the prizes shall not bind the Government toward the competitors as to the choice of the projects to be executed; neither has the author of the chosen project the right to pretend that its execution should be intrusted to him in preference to others.

ART. 12. The commission charged with the award of the prizes, with the choice of the project, with the collection of the offers for the monument, and with the care of the good execution of the work, was named by a royal decree on the 12th September, instant, and is composed of the President of the Council, who has the Presidency of the commission, and 16 others.

ROME, 21st September, 1880.

The President of the Royal Commission,
CAIROLI.
The Secretary of the Royal Commission,
DE RENZIS.

SPANISH BRIC-A-BRAC.

Madrid Letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.

Amateurs of bric-à-brac have been much excited by the discovery and purchase, for £2,000, by the English Minister, Mr. Sackville West, of 12 fine tapestries, after Teniers, and 3 signed Abussons, representing scenes of the life of Henry IV. of France. They are supposed to have formed part of Joseph Bonaparte's effects, abandoned at Ocaña when he left the country. A splendid *garniture de table* for a table of 36—a rococo composition of groups, figures, and obeliaks, of Buen Retiro porcelain, formerly belonging to Godoy, which has lately made its appearance, is creating great interest among amateurs. Don Valentin Carderera's most interesting collection of old historical portraits is still unsold. It will be lamentable if it is not secured to form a Spanish portrait gallery.

WEARYING OF SOUTHERN TAUNTS.

From the Boston Post, (Dem.) Nov. 10.

It does not become Senator Ben Hill to throw stones at Northern Democrats for their blundering stupidity. The Democrats of the North have had a big load on their shoulders since the days of secession, which is one of the main reasons why the North is so solid against them. Who pled it as and how it was done needs no explanation.

CRIME IN THE FAR SOUTH

HOW MURDERS ARE REGARDED IN MISSISSIPPI.

FACTS WHICH DO NOT RELATE TO POLITICS—THE SENTIMENT OF A COMMUNITY—A BLACK JURY'S WORK—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY A BRAVE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Whenever there appears in a Republican newspaper, during political campaigns, any statement reflecting upon the manner in which the laws are administered by the Democratic officials of the South, such statements are almost invariably, in one quarter or another, attributed to partisan malice. So, in many parts of the North there are to be found thousands of keen-witted and usually well-informed men who permit themselves to be blind to many glaring facts in relation to one of the most important sections of their country. It is very difficult, for instance, to convince the large class of so-called "independents" in this part of the Union that the terrible massacres of negroes which occurred in the Gulf States four and six years ago were committed for political purposes, to the end that the black men might be so intimidated as to stay away from the polls. And yet it is a fact fully recognized and admitted even by the Southern Democrats themselves that the wholesale murders in question were done for the one purpose of overthrowing the Republican State Governments which ruled legally by right of very large majorities. The only justification which honest Southern men advance for these crimes is to be found in the statement that they were necessary in order to overthrow corrupt radical governments. But even this poor excuse cannot be advanced in palliation of the almost innumerable individual crimes against the person which are continually occurring, and which as continually go unpunished in the far Southern States. The election is now over; it cannot be claimed that there is any political purpose in telling the truth in regard to such murders. It is just possible that the telling of such truth may help to arouse public attention to a condition of things which is a disgrace to American civilization. As an example of this condition, the city of Vicksburg, in Mississippi, may well serve. It is one of the most enterprising, thriving, and progressive settlements in the cotton States. Its people are intelligent, wide awake, and in everything not pertaining to politics, very liberal. They are warm-hearted, open-handed, hospitable, and generous. Yet, so false are their ideas regarding the value of human life that to be a murderer is an honor rather than a terrible disgrace. To-day there are walking in the streets of Vicksburg dozens of men who have the blood of one, two, and even three human beings upon their hands, but who are nevertheless met with cordial evidences of esteem and regard by even the most refined and gentle-minded ladies in the city. Public sentiment does not condemn the taking of human life. "Personal difficulties" which result in the death of the most estimable citizens are "deplored." Sometimes "sadly deplored," but the survivor, instead of being shunned as a violator of the laws of both God and man, is actually regarded as something of a hero—as "a man of nerve" and "a gentleman of honor." The pulpit takes no notice of such "affairs." Ministers of the Gospel seem to be of the mind that they should confine their labors to the souls of their flock, leaving their bodies to take care of themselves. So, too, the press, which might be counted upon to do something to promote a more healthy public sentiment, not only deliberately throws away its opportunity, but actually maks light of the most serious crimes. A murder shocks no one. Shootings are of such frequent and regular occurrence as to be regarded even in a news sense as of very little importance. For instance, the Vicksburg *Commercial*, edited by Col. McArdle, one of the most liberal gentlemen in the South, thus makes light of three shootings, all of which occurred in one day. I quote the item word for word as it appeared:

"Saturday was a bad day. Three shooting scrapes occurred in and about the city, and three colored voters were snatched from the census returns in a twinkling. Double-barreled shot-guns did the business in two cases, and the festive "pop" played a prominent part in the other. The shot-gun is a dangerous weapon and seldom fails to do its work in an effectual manner; the pistol is not so reliable, it may kill and it may not—hence the superiority of the double-barreled concern. We gave an account of the Jackson road tragedy. How Straley, a white man, shot in a frightful manner the negro Adam Tucker. The jury of inquest returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in this case, subject, of course, to a decision of the courts. On the same evening, viz. Saturday last, Jim Washington and Sam. Anderson (both colored) got to fooling with an old shot-gun down on the Warrenton road, and Jim gave it to Sam in the neck. James was put in jail and Samuel was put in the ground. The jury of inquest decided to hold James, and the Grand Jury will discover whether the shooting was accidental, as claimed. On the same day the second cook of the steamer Grand Tower and a negro named Hill, son of Hamilton Hill, the ice-cream man, got into a row at Brunswick landing, in this county, and the cook placed a pistol-ball in Hill's head, and then placed himself out of the reach of the authorities. Hill's skull is pretty hard, and the probability is that he'll get well. If he does, he will no doubt quit fooling with steam-boat cooks."

It is noticable that the victims in all the above cases were negroes. It is only just to say that the killing of the same number of white men would not have excited any more extended notice or comment in the Vicksburg papers. In this respect, at least, the black men are treated with the most perfect equality. But, it may be asked, has the law no terror for evil-doers? The candid answer must be that the administration of justice has for a long time been so loose in Mississippi that the punishment of rich or influential criminals has been regarded as practically abolished. Nearly every white man and many of the negroes are continually armed to the teeth. Hanging for murder is indeed "played out"—there has not, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, been a ceremony of that sort practiced upon a white man in Vicksburg, and it is not the slightest exaggeration to state that the safety of a citizen of that city depends very much upon his ability to protect himself. For a long time, while this fact was tacitly admitted, it was claimed by the Bourbon leaders that during the days of Republican rule "the Radicals" were to blame for the fact that there was no punishment for crime. This may have been to a certain extent true, but it is noticeable that when the Democrats themselves came into power no improvement was made in the administration of the laws. Indeed, it was not until the commencement of the term of the present District Attorney of Warren County, of which Vicksburg is the principal city, that there began to be anything like a general understanding that the shooting of a man was a punishable offense. Col. William Fitzgerald, the gentleman in question, is a native of Mississippi, was a brave Confederate soldier, and is one of the most pronounced Republicans in the South. He has himself been a number of times attacked by men with pistols in their hands, and twice he only saved his own life by killing his opponents. With such a record, he was peculiarly fitted for the difficult task which confronted him as the prosecuting officer of his district. When he accepted the position he resolved to do his duty at no matter what personal risk. Up to this time he has faithfully kept his pledge, and, although he has only been a few months in office, he has already, by dint of hard, earnest work, secured a number of important convictions and done something to make the law respected. At the last term of the Warren County Court, which I attended while in Vicksburg a few weeks ago, Col. Fitzgerald prosecuted a case which well illustrated the difficulties against which he or any other faithful Mississippi law officer has to contend, and at the same time gives an interesting insight into the condition of society in that distant State. The story of the crime, briefly told, is as follows: On the 27th of last September a young white man named Samuel McGee went into a whisky shop kept by Samuel Hartshorne, also a white man. McGee was a frequenter of the place and had spent considerable money in it. On the occasion in question, however, he had no money, and asked for a drink on credit. Hartshorne refused to give it to him. Hot words followed. McGee was put out of the store. Hartshorne followed him out into the street and knocked him down, and while he was on his knees begging for mercy, coolly shot him to death. Determined that such atrocious crimes should no longer go unpunished, the District Attorney used every effort in his power to secure an early trial. He succeeded so well that three weeks after the murder Hartshorne was brought into court under an indictment for murder. Then it was discovered that he had secured to defend him Capt. Booth, the former District Attorney of the county, and three other lawyers who are acknowledged to be at the head of their profession in Mississippi. With such aids it was thought that on the usual Southern plea of self-defense he would speedily be acquitted. With an eye to securing this result, the counsel for the defense were careful to challenge and reject on one ground or another, all the well-informed negroes and all the white men who were presented as jurors. They would accept none but the most ignorant black men, it being a tradition of legal practice in Mississippi that "a nigger jury seldom or never convicts a white man." So, strangely enough, it came about that the jury was composed entirely of black men, out and out negroes, only two of whom could read or write. It is believed that there is no similar instance on record. With this jury, counsel for the defense were confident of success, and the prisoner appeared in court with an air of careless indifference to everything about him which showed plainly that he was not in the least concerned for the future. Under these circumstances the trial proceeded for more than a week. As is usual in such cases, there was much sympathy for Hartshorne, and the sporting fraternity of Vicksburg expressed themselves as willing to bet heavy odds that he would be acquitted. It was predicted on every hand that, if the worst came to the worst, the jury would disagree. These predictions were not realized. The celebrated lawyers who defended the prisoner did everything they could for him, but the cass went against them. It was won for the prosecution by the argument and eloquence of Col. Fitzgerald. His summing-up was a revelation to many of his hearers who had been accustomed to see influential or well-to-do white murderers handled with fine gloves. He denounced the crime of Hartshorne in fitting terms, and significantly declared that there was already so little regard for the laws in Vicksburg that if the prisoner was acquitted no man's life would be safe; every man in the community would have

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BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surveyor of customs under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has selected and set off of said bonds to be called in to complete the payments due to the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 1st of December, 1880, at the rate of 107 per cent, and interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 5, 7, 42, 46, 47, 57, 59, 77, 78, 79, 88, 93, 102, 104, 132, 134, 141, 171, 174, 186, 190, 195, 197, 198, 200, 209, 212, 215, 220, 222, 226, 231, 232, 270, 274, 276, 278, 279, 285, 286, 291, 294, 295, 296, 304, 315, 316, 326, 332, 340, 360, 363, 533, 538, 807, 871, 873, 886, 887.

Interest on such bonds will cease on the 31st of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

M. E. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for subscription to the capital stock of the United States International Commission will be opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November inst. Ten per cent of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription, and the remaining 90 per cent as follows, viz.:

15 per cent. on the 1st March, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st May, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st July, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st September, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st November, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st January, 1882.

H. G. STEBBINS, Pres't U. S. Int'l Commission.
W. H. STRONG, Chairman Executive Committee.
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FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—I will be at the National Bank of the Republic daily, on and after Monday, 15th November, and until further notice, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, prepared to exchange the new 4 per cent. bonds of the State of North Carolina for the old bonds, as provided by act passed by the last General Assembly for funding the old debt.

This is done for the purpose of expediting the funding of said bonds, and for convenience and economy to the bondholders.

S. M. WORTH,
Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

New-York, 13th November, 1880.

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Chairman Reorganization Committee.
No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

THE MINING RECORD, $3 A YEAR; No. 31 Broadway, New-York. Most complete Mining Paper ever published. Sample Copies free. Orders for Books, Mining Stocks and other Securities both in N. Y. & San Francisco.
ALEX. ROSS. CHISOLM, Prop'r.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF Adams Southeastern and State Line Railway Company, for the purpose of closing the affairs of said company, will be held at the office of Messrs. WALTON H. BROWN & BRO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. and reopened Nov. 16, 1880. THEO. P. WOOD, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS OF interest bearing first-class improved real estate in New-York City and Brooklyn, at 6 per cent. Property must be worth twice the amount of loan. Principals only to W. F. TREDWELL, office of Norwood & Dogerstall, counselors of law, No. 32 Park-place, New-York City.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

$10,000, WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN UNdersigned and manufacture most valuable invention of 250 years; assured from $100 per day; never sent to days. Those meaning business see workers call and examine working model.
CUTHELL & TOOKER, No. 68 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOW AND HALF LOW GRATES.

BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACE,
with Andirons and Shaker Grates for wood or coal.

Bronze Fenders, Fire Sets and Coal-Hods.

HEWTON'S TILES in great variety. Wholesale and Retail. Estimates given to architects and builders.

J. & COMOVER & CO.,
No. 268 Canal-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WAITER—A MAN WHO CAN INVEST A FEW hundred dollars is wanted to go into an improved business that is paying from 50 to 100 per cent. profit. Address WAITER, box 37 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,363 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid, seamstress, or wait on table; sews on machine; no objection to sewing child; two years' reference. Call at No. 158 West 19th-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—LAUNDRESS.—WAITRESS.—A family breaking up housekeeping are desirous of procuring situations for their chamber-maid, laundress and waitress. Apply, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 9 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; no objection to boarding-house; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 204 East 30th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; best reference from last place. Call at No. 406 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Best City reference. Call, after 11 o'clock, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid in private family or boarding-house; best references. Call or address 245 4th-av.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls, one as first-class cook and do coarse washing; other as chamber-maid and fine washer; best City references: City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 16th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; first-class cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 238 West 126th-st., room.

COOK.—BY A PROFICIENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; understands bread and pastry; excellent laundress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD plain cook; excellent laundress; in private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 150 West 36th-st., rear, Room No. 7.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; ALL kinds family cooking; take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference; City or country. Call Monday at No. 161 West 37th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; IS a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 410 West 56th-st., three flights up, back.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN private family; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 30th-st.; city three times.

COOK.—A GOOD COOK, CAN BE SEEN AT NO. 230 Jones-st.; no objection to private boarding-house; Room No. 4.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD CITY reference from last place. Call at 338 West 29th-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND MILLINER.—AD-dress cutter, fitter, designer, and remodeler solicits patronage of private families, by day or week, or will take work home at reasonable prices; refers to patrons. Address Unique, Box No. 171 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person to go out by day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 533 3d-av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; late with Mrs. Donovan; work by the day; first-class fitter and trimmer. Address Cutter, Box No. 207 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED; OPERATES on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wishes work by day or week; understands children's clothes and family sewing. Call at 100 West 28th-st., first flat.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH; can cut, fit, and trim dresses handsomely; willing to make herself other wise useful; don't operate; excellent reference. Call at No. 110 1st-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; a few more engagements by the day, at the house; has the best City reference. Call at No. 302 East 34th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY MISS BARBER, DRESS-maker, No. 101 West 23d-st., wishes to work for a few more ladies; a perfect fit.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few customers by the day, $1.50. Call at No. 227 West 30th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A POSition as working housekeeper; is 40 years of age, and a widow; a widower's family where there are children preferred; can take entire charge; capable of making anything needful in a family; understands housekeeping thoroughly, with neatness and economy, and not afraid of care and responsibility; can give best of references. Address A. B., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY the widow of a physician; Protestant; no invalid lady or daughter; take charge of widower's family; references exchanged. Address H. M. M., Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson; capable of taking entire charge; or would assist a lady, where servant is kept; is a neat needle-woman; the city or adjacent to it; first-class references. Address F., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT LADY as housekeeper in hotel or private family; no objections to go South; best references. Address S. C., Box No. 230 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY SMART WOMAN; GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City references from last places; flat preferred. Call, Monday, at No. 464 West 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as general house-work; City or country; moderate wages. Call at No. 212 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Lapland Scandinavian girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best reference. Address F. R. Jansen, No. 294 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NORTH German Protestant; understands dress-making; good waitress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 247 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Lyonne woman to a lady or invalid; speaks French; good reference. Address M. G., No. 301 West 43d-st., rear, for two days.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS lady's maid; family seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 324 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 35th-st., grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant laundress in private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at 348 East 77th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant nurse; City or country; $10 per month; can bring references from last place; good reference. Call Monday, at No. 156 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; takes entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, 210 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL; will assist in chamber-work; references satisfactory from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 122 West 33d-st., ring two bells.

NURSE.—FOR CHILDREN; VERY TRUSTworthy and capable; Protestant; best City references. Address Nurse, No. 33 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A STRONG RESPECTABLE WOMAN as child's nurse, or as chamber-maid; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 136 East 11th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL; age 17, as nurse or light chamber-work. Call at No. 221 West 60th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION to lady, or position in store; City reference. Address, for three days, Governess, Box No. 198 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY HER PRESent employer, a place for an intelligent American Protestant girl to do genteel sewing and light chamber-work. Address Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS COMpetent seamstress and operator; willing to assist in chamber-work; best reference. Call at No. 136 East 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; a few engagements by the day or week; thoroughly understands trousseaus. Call at No. 344 East 51st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman in a private family; or dress-maker. Call or address No. 107 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND TO ASSIST DRESS-MAKER; is expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 136 West 30th-st., top flat.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—I want to secure in a small quiet family a place as waitress and chamber-maid; for an excellent servant who has lived in my family for the seven years last past. She is neat, trustworthy, industrious, and respectable. Parties desiring such a servant will call or call upon me between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at office of Benedict, Hall & Co., Nos. 134 and 136 Grand-st., corner Crosby. A. KIRKHAM.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS in family and gentlemen's washing; to take home; best of references; can do plain; $1 50 a dozen per dozen. Call on Mrs. McNey, No. 453 West 52d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in ladies' or gentlemen's washing; best of accommodation; best reference. Call at or address Room No. 17, No. 239 East 58th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best of reference. Call as No. 141 West 30th-st., first floor back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing; is a good laundress; City reference. Call at No. 339 East 32d-st., three flights.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress to take home, at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Greene, No. 153 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman washing to do at home; terms very reasonable. Call or address, for three days, No. 310 West 50th-st., Room No. 9.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would do gentlemen's or family washing at her house; terms cheap; City reference. Call at No. 327 East 45th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress; best City references. Call or address Augusta, No. 120 East 11th-st., top floor, front room, front house.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS TO go out and bring at her home or go out by the day. Call at No. 6 Clinton Court, in 9th-st.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING BY COLORED laundress; can wash on first-class City references. Call at No. 420 West 40th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; by the day; first-class City reference. Call at No. 2 Avenue A, 1 flight up, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN WASHing and ironing at her home; ladies' or gentlemen's washing done to perfection; 10 years' reference. Mary McCabe, No. 127 West 42d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing and ironing. Call at No. 410 East 15th-st., Mrs. Spaulding.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; washing at home or to go out by the day. Call at No. 19 Cornelia-st., Mona Williams.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing at her home. Call at 341 East 24th-st., top flat, front, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would go out by the day to private family; best of references. Address H. M. M., No. 243 West 36th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet-nurse; would take a baby home; lost her own, age 6 weeks; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 32 Clarkson-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE (MIDDLE AGED) wishes to enter the service of an established banking or commission house; thoroughly competent as accountant, cashier, manager, or any position of confidence; best of reference; employment more an object than salary. Address until Friday, COMPETENT, Box No. 123 Times Office.

ASSISTANT IN HOTEL.—BY A YOUNG MAN well educated and respectably connected, without experience, as assistant in office, or as clerk or cashier; any nice position; unexceptionable reference; expectations moderate. Address H. B. H., Box No. 188 Times Office.

LAW CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERIcan, 19,) in a law office; wages, $4; good reference. Address C. F. K., Box No. 205 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

MALES.

A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS CLEANING and repairing marble statuary, clock cases, pottery, China, glassware, fancy vases, and all kinds of household ornaments; also waxing floors, cleaning furniture, &c., wants work in private houses. Call or address Work, No. 216 West 21st-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE man; thoroughly efficient man; lately discharged; references from late employer. Call on or address Butler, No. 743 3d-av.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man; with experience and best references. Address Cesar, Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN the situation for his butler; can give him best recommendation. Address Mr. Louis, No. 226 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; thoroughly understands care of first-class horses, harness, &c.; leaving present employers on account of their giving up their equipage; best of testimonials. Address T. C., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands the business; nine years' last City and country reference; over six years with present employer. Call or address, for three days, John, No. 54 4th-av., in harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, single, temperate; careful City driver; eight years' reference from last place; first-class fitter and trimmer. Address Cutter, Box No. 236 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG colored man as first-class coachman and groom; can milk; make himself useful; City or country; first-class reference from last place. Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; long experience; can be well recommended from his last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 179 East 69d-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL man.—A good driver, and understands the care of cattle, poultry, &c.; good City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A COLORED young man; City or country; good reference. Address F., Box No. 116 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—A GENTLEMAN GOing to Europe wishes to find situations for his coachman and groom; can give them the best recommendations. Address G. P. C., No. 47 Madison-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man; married; as coachman and gardener; can take full charge; both or either one; the best of reference. Address William, Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—ENGLISH; AGE, 30; MARRIED; no family; very best testimonials; is a competent, reliable man; City or country. Call or address A. Weston, No. 147 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY COLORED COACHMAN IN A private family; first of years' City references. Call at No. 111 West 30th-st., C. Gosby.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, (married) as coachman; six years' City reference. Call or address No. 300 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN with unexceptionable references. Call or address Dr. Beard, No. 305 Lexington-av.

FOOTMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN to help in the stable and in the house, and to act as footman; has been accustomed to the care of horses; is of good address; can be highly recommended. Address J. G., Box No. 210 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FOOTMAN and to assist with valeting; has best City reference. Call or address No. 53 West 30d-st.

FURNACE-MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN TO take care of a furnace; best reference. Call or address W. Conklin, No. 324 East 49th-st.

JANITOR OR FURNACE-MAN.—BY A RESpectable colored man to take care of furnaces; first-class reference. Box No. 235 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

NURSE, VALET, OR WAITER.—SIX YEARS' reference. Address Connelly, No. 213 West 35th-st.

USEFUL MAN OR A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY place by a single man; understands the care of plants in greenhouses, roses, grapes, &c.; also families in the city; can come at once; Continental given, and moderate wages expected. Address Intelligent, Box No. 227 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN-AMERIcan work in a private house or hotel at anything. Address C. C., 791 2d-av.

WAITER.—UN JEUNE FRANCAIS DESIRE SE placer dans une famille comme garçon de service; comme waiter et se rendre généralement utile; parle Allemand et un peu Anglais; good City reference. Address Louis, Box 223 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address D. B., No. 1,495 3d-av., near 94th-st., in the rear.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITer man; 10 years' best City reference; willing and obliging; sober, honest and industrious. Address, for two days, J. W., 252 West 42d-st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS private watchman; he is middle-aged; active and trustworthy in every particular. Apply personally or by letter to the Rev. E. S. Widdemer, 225 East 51st-st.

WATCHMAN OR PORTER.—BY A YOUNG man; good reference and security. Address Thomas, Box 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,363 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED and experienced laundress wanted in a small private family; none others need apply. Call at No. 63 West 23d-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. Monday.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A FIRST-rate cook, willing to assist with washing; good City references required. Apply Monday, Nov. 15, at No. 39 East 49th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCTION OF FARE.
FALL RIVER LINE. $2.00 TO BOSTON
FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

Corresponding trains leave foot of Murray-st. and Desbrosses-st. Ferries, 4:30 P. M., via Jersey City, 4:45 P. M., via Annex boats.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices in the city, and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
$2 ONLY FOR FIRST-CLASS LIMITED TICKETS.

Steamers MASSACHUSETTS and STONINGTON daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Jay-st., at 5:30 P. M.

State-rooms secured at Westcott's Express Offices, Nos. 288 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth Avenue Hotels.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON.
DAILY (except Sunday) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO ALBANY, $1.00
until the close of navigation, via PEOPLE'S LINE, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of CANAL-ST., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and east. W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—$1 50 TO TROY AND RETURN VIA CITY OF TROY LINE.—Steamer SARATOGA leaves CITY OF TROY daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. (new) No. 41 North River, foot Lange-st. REGULAR FARE ONLY $1. Steamer leaving Sunday touch at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 N. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M., 23d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 25 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 39 North River, at 5:30 P. M.; 23d-st., East river, 5:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to an order made in this behalf on the 1st day of November, 1880, by the Hon. WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, that I, the undersigned, duly appointed Trustee under the provisions of an Act to Establish Uniform Laws for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors and for other purposes," will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 15th day of November, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at No. 27 and 29 Liberty-street in the City of New-York, the following property, to wit: All the stock in trade, fixtures, and personal property of every description belonging to the estate of Samuel Brown, late of the City of New-York, deceased, bankrupt, as the same shall be found in the store No. 27 Liberty-street aforesaid. Dated New-York, this twelfth day of November, 1880. JAMES B. FULLER, Trustee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,363 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT NO. 9 WAVERLEY-PLACE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.—Assemble suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; references to occupants for more than 10 years.

NO. 39 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor, with or without private table; also parlor and bedroom on third floor; references.

NO. 1,823 4TH-AV., NEAR 96TH-ST.—Good board; desirable rooms; healthy location; three minutes from elevated station; also table boarders accommodated.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE table, to gentlemen or family of adults desiring superior accommodations in private family. No. 23 Clarkson-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY IN 24TH-ST. HAVE A well furnished room to let, with board, to two persons. Address X., Box No. 228 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THIRD-floor front; also a large, sunny room on second floor, with board. Apply at No. 13 Park-av.

ELEGANT ROOMS.—SINGLE OR IN SUITES, with board; first-class board; references exchanged. No. 144 East 31st-st.

NO. 304 2D-AV.—ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS house, with or without board; location desirable; best of references; terms reasonable.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor front rooms, connecting, with board; also, single rooms; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 32 WEST.—Furnished rooms en suite or single, with board. reference exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, SINGLE AND IN suites, with unexceptionable board; reference. No. 144 East 31st-st.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR front sunny room; superior board; large sunny fourth floor room.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE HALL room for gentleman, with board; references given and required.

NO. 46 WEST 21ST-ST.—THREE CONNECTing rooms on third floor, with board; references. Mrs. REESE.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY OFFER GOOD board, front rooms, Southern exposure; terms to suit. No. 223 East 57th-st.

NO. 45 WEST 38TH-ST.—ROOM ON FOURTH floor to let, with board; also, table board; references.

A SQUARE, SUNNY ROOM ON SECOND floor, private family, good table for two, for $30 per week. No. 256 West 42d-st.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 36 West 45th-st.; rooms not communication; references exchanged.

NO. 221 EAST 12TH-ST.—DOUBLE ROOM, also single rooms; table boarders accommodated; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NOS. 66 AND 67, WEST.—Rooms, second floor, \$16; elegant parlor floor; also, other rooms; private tables only.

NO. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST.—Second floor, front, three communicating rooms, with excellent board; references.

NO. 191 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE PARLOR floor, four rooms; every convenience; other suites; table as desired; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 24TH-ST., handsomely furnished third story front rooms; excellent table and attendance.

NO. 21 WEST 21ST-ST.—ELEGANT THIRD floor, with private table; also single rooms; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A PLEASANT room for single gentleman, with board. No. 115 West 36th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 22D-ST.—CHOICE SUITE OF rooms; also, single room; appointments first-class. References.

NO. 122 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, third story front, with board; large room on second floor.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with private bath-room, to rent, with board; also, two hall rooms. Call at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 223 MADISON-AV. — THIRD FLOOR room, with board.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—ONE LARGE SUNNY room to let with board; references.

NO. 41 WEST 22D-ST.—TWO THIRD-STORY rooms, with board. H. A. CURTIS.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES PLEASANT PARLOR and bedroom, or large alcove room, (front) with board. Apply between 34th-st. and Park, 9th and 5th-avs.; best references required and given; answer terms and full particulars. Address F., Box No. 219 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

THREE ADULTS DESIRE TWO ROOMS (parlor and bedroom) and board, in pleasant locality, with quiet refined surroundings. Address, with particulars and stating terms, which must be moderate, B. A., Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LARGE sunny room, with board, between 4th and 5th avs., 14th and 30th sts.; references exchanged. Address, stating conveniences and terms, (which must be moderate,) ATTICAL, Box No. 191 Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD with refined private family between Park and 6th ave., 33d and 50th sts. Address HOME, Box No. 224 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE RESIDING in Washington-square will rent their parlor or second floor to one or two gentlemen. Address EXCELLENCE, Box No. 166 Times Office.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-Square.—Elegantly furnished suite of second-story front, south room; also other; and single rooms; gentlemen only; excellent attendance.

NO. 91 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARlors, extra in size and appointments; good rooms on top floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS, together or separate; breakfast if desired; other rooms; references. No. 147 East 30th-st.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished floor en suite, or single rooms; caterer serves meals if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST.—BACHELOR APARTments, second floor, two large rooms adjoining; bath; references exchanged.

AT NO. 106 WEST 44TH-ST., CONVENIENT to 6th-av. L station, desirable second floor, furnished; reference.

TO LET.—NO. 49 WEST 23D-ST., ONE LARGE front room for two, with breakfast, $16; one small room, $7.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board; prices low to permanent parties. Call at No. 39 West 26th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite and single; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV. —Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only; also, office for doctor or dentist.

NO. 49 WEST 31ST-ST., NORTH-EAST CORner Broadway, elegantly furnished suite on first floor; also some desirable single rooms.

AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished sunny room on fourth floor for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 9TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, to gentlemen; home private; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED

THE COLLIERY DISASTER

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS SUPPOSED TO BE FIFTY.

ATTEMPTS, ONLY PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL, TO EXPLORE THE MINE—TWO MORE BODIES RECOVERED—THE MINE ON FIRE AND TO BE FLOODED—SAD SCENES IN STELLARTON.

STELLARTON, Nova Scotia, Nov. 13.—At 11:30 o'clock last night, Mr. Gilpin, Government Inspector of Mines, and the local managers, with a gang of men, went down the shaft and made a short exploration. They found the atmosphere a little clearer than it had been during the day, and the party was enabled to penetrate further along the main railway to the south. They found the bodies of three men and a number of dead horses. Two of the men's bodies they were able to take with them to the surface, but the third was so tightly jammed into a heap of fallen timber and rubbish that to attempt to extricate it would only be incurring danger uselessly, as the rubbish would certainly fall upon any one touching it. The choke-damp was still too thick to allow the party to carry its explorations very far; but in one of the boards or starts from the main railway a faint smell of smoke and a slightly warmer atmosphere could be detected, which showed that it was not improbable that fire still remained in the mine. When the party came to the surface a crowd had collected to hear the latest news. A stillness fell over the gathering as the two dead bodies were carried away into a temporary dead-house. Nearly all those in the crowd had companions with whom they had worked in safety and in danger for many years, and some had a father, a brother, or a son among the missing, yet no great demonstration of grief was made, nor was there any rush to ascertain whose bodies they were. One of the bodies was identified as that of McGillivray, but the other was so charred and disfigured as to be unrecognizable. The managers retired with the understanding that they would meet again at 5 o'clock in the morning among the workmen.

At 5 o'clock this morning the miners began to assemble in the waiting-rooms at the mouth of the shaft. Some of them had been down the day before near the south side when the accident occurred, and were comparing notes. One told how, in trying to get to the shaft, he stumbled across the prostrate form of an old man. He stopped, and calling some others running by to his assistance, got the old man into the cage to go to the surface, and then looked about for other unfortunates. He found a little boy, apparently dead, but examination showed that he was only insensible, and he got the little fellow and the old man to the surface to find he had rescued his own son and his poor old father. The story was told in simple language, but had a rugged eloquence more impressive than many studied efforts of elocution; but the speaker went on to say, in a lower voice, "My brothers, dear as I still love them, and my old lady will break her heart." In another building close by, a swarthy man, with oil-stained clothes, was trimming the safety-lamps and lighting them. This is a job of the utmost importance. The lives of the miners depend on the care with which the task is performed. This man was expressing his gratitude that he was not among the lost, for, he said, he only left the bottom of the pit a minute before the explosion. "Had I been down when it took place," he said, "I could not have gone very fast with this," and he held up a hitherto unnoticed wooden leg. His natural leg had been lost by an accident in the pit years ago.

After some delay, a party, consisting of Messrs. James Hudson, Greener, and two or three other picked men, went down into the shaft. The party was able to go further into the galleries than on the previous night, as the choke-damp was clearing away. A man who, the night before, thought he detected signs of fire, again investigated the same place, and, going further into the passage with Mr. Greener, soon found unmistakable indications that he was right. A little further on, a brick stopping, closing another unused passage, was found, and here a dense black smoke was coming out with a roar like escaping steam. The two men ran back to the rest of the party, and as all were now in the greatest danger they got to the pit bottom and ascended to the surface. The local manager, the Government Inspector and several of the Overmen and old miners were called to a meeting in the company's office, and a plan of the dark catacombs beneath was spread out on a table. The location of the fire was fixed as well as possible, and the best means of action were discussed. For a time master and men stood on neutral footing, for the interests of both were at stake, and many of the old men were familiar with every inch of that labyrinth now spread out before them on paper. It was finally determined to flood the portion of the mine in which the fire seems to proceed, as no prompt means were not taken, further explosions were not unlikely at any moment, with consequences which might be serious on the surface.

All night a ceaseless tapping of small hammers was heard in one of the carpenter shops. The place had been temporarily converted into an undertaker's shop. Coffins were being made there that no delay might be caused if more bodies were found. Since yesterday it has been ascertained that others are missing, and the number lost may be as high as 50. All day long the ghastly work of the works had been put on the melancholy work, as it was hoped that the exploring party might be able this morning to recover many of the bodies, but the dangerous state of the mine will now render that impossible for many days, and perhaps for weeks. A large wooden building close by the main shaft has been converted into a temporary dead-house. A large platform is erected in it breast high, so that there will be ample room for bodies as soon as found. A little knot of men were scattered around the door, from among whom a man would occasionally enter and viewed a body which could not be recognized the night before. He at once identified it by the clothes as that of his son-in-law, Job Skinner. The boots and legs are charred, one hand roasted, the flesh burned from the face of the head crushed to a jelly. The other body—McGillivray's—is little disfigured, death having evidently been caused by choke-damp. The inquest will be commenced by Dr. Murray at 12 o'clock in the village.

Of those rescued alive, William Dunbar is in a semi-conscious state. He is the only rescued man who is seriously injured. He was a lamp-cleaner, and had a cabin at the bottom of the pit. He is now unable to speak long enough to tell his story, but his wife says he can gather from scraps of what he said, he was in his cabin at the time of the explosion. He saw fire burst in the back door, and he rushed out front and fell on his face. His oil-soaked clothing had, however, caught fire and was burning, when his son, in coming to the pit bottom, found him, and, extinguishing his garments, with some assistance got him to the surface. The old man is badly burned on the back and right side, on the chest and nose. One arm was so badly burned that the skin peeled and slipped down over his hand. He did not complain of suffering much, which is a bad sign, but has frequent periods of delirium. His recovery is considered very doubtful. He is 70 years of age, and has been employed in the mining business for 47 years. He had two sons in the mine with him, and one is among the lost. All the other rescued men were found to be out of danger and able to converse about their escape, but all told the same tale. They had been suddenly struck down, and knew nothing of the cause. Several theories of the cause of the accident are talked of among the workmen in the village, but none of them are founded on anything more than mere conjecture. Some of the escaped were very narrow. In the little drive, working near the entrance to the south side, were jammed in a heap against an arch by a coal-box, and were stumbled there by the choke-damp close by were killed and completely roasted. The body of the horse and the coal-box had kept the force of the explosion and the flames from the lads. The flames, which were only momentarily seen, in some inexplicable manner seem to have jumped from several yards inside of the south entrance, right across the pit bottom, and struck, killing and roasting several horses several yards inside of the north gallery. Yet there are no marks of fire in the interval between these two points.

There is great mourning in the cottages, the blinds being down in every third or fourth house. Many of those thus suddenly made widows have large families of young children, and if generous assistance is not extended to them their sufferings this Winter will be severe. Work has been almost wholly suspended in the mines since the disaster, and measures are now being taken to flood that part of the pit where the fire is supposed to be raging. One consolation to the friends of the lost is that they would probably suffer but little; death by choke-damp or carbonic acid gas being sudden and painless.

The first intimation of the accident on the surface was the blowing off of the top of the fuse-pit, followed by a great gust of wind, but no report was heard. The equipments of the mines were excellent—probably as good as any on the continent. About $40,000 had lately been expended in new machinery, and it was considered a very safe pit, as the workmen could walk out of it.

A HANDSOME GIFT TO ARBUCKLE.

There was a pleasant diversion in the musical programme at the American Institute Fair last evening in the presentation to Mr. M. Arbuckle, the leader of the Ninth Regiment Band, of a beautiful new cornet. The ceremony took place in the early part of the evening, when the building was thronged with visitors. Mr. Charles Wagner Hull and the Board of Managers of the fair marched upon the music platform, and Mr. Jerome Buck presented the cornet in a witty speech. He called Mr. Arbuckle the greatest "blower" in a certain sense, in the world, and christened him the "mundane Gabriel." The cornetist received the gift in a modest speech, in which he declared that he would strive to devote himself to his art with the same fidelity and enthusiasm as in the past, and try to merit the good-will he had gained. After his speech Mr. Arbuckle played "Sweet By and By" and "Yankee Doodle" upon the new instrument. The latter is a very beautiful piece of workmanship, and the musician pronounced it the finest he had ever performed upon. It was manufactured by a celebrated French maker, and is of silver, lined and ornamented with gold and pearl. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to M. Arbuckle, Band Leader of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by his friend Charles Arbuckle, New-York, 1880." The donor is a merchant, who is a distant relative of the cornetist. Mr. Arbuckle will perform upon the new instrument at the reception of the New-York Press Club, Monday evening next.

THE STORY OF A GOLD LOCKET.

HOW A YOUNG LAD FOUND IT AND HOW A TOMBS LAWYER GOT IT.

Herbert Edwards, the young English lad who was arraigned before Justice Patterson in the Tombs Court on Friday, on suspicion of having stolen a lady's diamond-jeweled gold locket found in his possession by Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, was again in court yesterday. He proved that he was employed by N. E. Mead & Son, tailors, at No. 204 Fourth-avenue, and was honorably discharged. At the time, he was admonished to keep the pretty jewel until an owner should claim it. He disobeyed this injunction, and the trinket is now in the hands of a Tombs lawyer. How it came to leave Edwards's possession and enter that of the latter individual is explained by the lad in a remarkable story. Edwards stated to a Times reporter that on Nov. 10, while he was walking along Madison-avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, he kicked a small package. On picking it up he found it contained the locket. As it was valuable, he kept it two days to see if an advertisement claiming it would be published. None appearing, on Friday he offered to pledge it at Rosenthal's pawnshop, No. 83 Third-avenue, being in need of money. On leaving the shop he was followed by Detective Ferris, who arrested him and said he was searching for the locket. Edwards replied if the detective knew the owner he would turn it over to him, provided he would assure him he was really a detective. Ferris exhibited his badge, and then Edwards handed over the jewel, saying there was nothing he desired more than to find its rightful owner. Ferris then said Edwards would have to go to the station-house, and took him to Police Head-quarters. Edwards gave him his address and also that of his employers. Ferris did not verify these at the time, but arraigned his prisoner before Justice Patterson, who remanded him back to head-quarters. Edwards further alleged that, after his remand, Ferris said to him that under no circumstances would he be able to get back the locket, as it would go to the Property Clerk in any case. Edwards then said that, as he was in trouble, perhaps Mr. Mead would get him a lawyer if he (Ferris) would call upon him. Ferris, he charges, then introduced him to John Stacom, a Tombs lawyer, who said, with seeming generosity, he would take the case anyway, although Edwards had no money. Edwards also alleges that Ferris said to him with a laugh, that he supposed he "would give him the locket if he let him go." He again impressed upon the prisoner, so the latter charges, that he would be remanded again and again from day to day, and finally said that perhaps he could fix the thing with the lawyer, Stacom. He then said that he must say whatever the lawyer told him to. This conversation took place previous to Edwards coming to court yesterday morning. He there met Stacom, whom he accused of having said: "Well, as you have got no money to pay me a fee, suppose you let me have that locket." The prisoner replied: "Well, as the thing is no use to me now, as I can't get it, you are welcome to it if you can get it."

The parties were subsequently brought before the magistrate, to whom Stacom said about a half a dozen words in a low tone, the detective corroborating what was said. Edwards was then discharged. Some minutes later the detective took a written receipt from Edwards and handed him the locket, which he, in turn, turned over to Stacom, who accepted it in return for his "valuable" legal services for the accused lad. This part of the business was transacted privately outside of the court-room.

In the afternoon Mr. Mead called upon Justice Patterson and reported the case as it was told him by his employe. By this time the matter had created a stir in court, and Detective Ferris was there in another case. Justice Patterson said to Edwards: "Did you give the locket to the lawyer?" Edwards replied in the affirmative, giving the circumstances of how he had parted with it.

"I can't help that," said the magistrate. "If you were fool enough to give it away I can't interfere. Detective Ferris has nothing to do with it. He got his receipt for the return of the property. He is all right."

Mr. Mead endeavored to induce the Justice to consider the suspicious circumstance under which Edwards was induced to part with the jewel, but the Justice declared that he could not interfere in the case.

Detective Ferris denied that he was mixed up in the case in any dishonorable way. He said he had no business with the lawyer, and denied that he made any representations to Edwards to induce him to part with the property. After Justice Patterson's refusal to interfere, Edwards called on Stacom and demanded the return of the locket. His quondam legal adviser plumply refused to surrender it unless paid $30 as a fee.

OVERPOWERED BY MISFORTUNES.

A YOUNG BROKER SHOOTS HIMSELF—INTERESTING FAMILY HISTORY.

Nicolai Gedalia, a native of Denmark, 28 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning in his bedroom, at No. 849 East Fifty-eighth-street. He was a broker, dealing principally in mining stocks. He had an office at No. 70 Broadway, and was a member of the Mining Board. His father, who at one time was the leading financier of Denmark and the financial agent of the Rothschilds in Copenhagen, is at present in that city, but the rest of the family, consisting of the aged mother and an elder brother of the deceased, occupy a suite of rooms on the third floor of a "French flat" in Fifty-eighth-street, near First-avenue. Eighteen months ago Nicolai Gedalia began business as a stock broker in this City. He had been educated in the office of his father in Copenhagen, and he had, since his arrival in this country, been employed in the office of W. W. Hanly, at No. 60 Broadway. His anticipations were not realized. He lost money and soon became embarrassed. Two weeks ago 200 shares of stock, the losses on which he was unable to make good, were sold out under the rule of the Mining Board, in which he had to go to the wall. His friends, however, came to his aid and a settlement was made with his creditors. He was still much discouraged, and as he subsequently met with other losses he determined to sell out his seat in the board and endeavor to obtain employment in some bank or broker's office. He found it impossible to sell his seat to advantage, and this appears to have completely unnerved him. For a week he staid away from his office, and seemed moody and despondent. His mother and brother sat down to breakfast at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and sent the servant to summon Nicolai. While passing through the hall, she heard the report of a pistol. The brother of the deceased also heard the shot, and hurrying into his room found him lying dead on the floor, with a pistol-shot wound in his right temple. In his right hand he still clutched the pistol with which he had shot himself. His brother endeavored to maintain the theory that the shooting was accidental, but the facts as given above show conclusively that the unfortunate young man committed suicide. Coroner Herrman has charge of the case, and will hold an inquest to-day.

The father of the suicide has a most remarkable history. He is a Hebrew, and now over 70 years of age. His parents were very poor. When a lad he was apprenticed to a saddler in Copenhagen, and for years worked as a journeyman saddler in the Danish capital. He had all the characteristics of his race. He was sober, frugal, and industrious, shrewd at making a bargain, and had an unconquerable ambition to rise above his humble sphere. For one of his race to attain a commanding position in Denmark at that period was a task surrounded with almost insurmountable obstacles, but Gedalia persevered, and his ambition was after many years realized to the fullest extent. He started in business for himself as a saddler. Having accumulated some money by his business and speculations, he opened a small banking-house in Copenhagen. He speculated boldly and with great success, and became the financial agent of the Rothschilds in Denmark. He served the Austrian Government so well in several financial schemes that he received from it the title of Baron. He was also for years Consul-General of Portugal at Copenhagen, and received from the King of Portugal the decoration of the Order of Jesus. He was also decorated by the Danish Government, and was regarded as one of the greatest financiers of Europe. He met with reverses in 1876 and 1876, and the great wealth he had amassed began gradually to melt away. In this emergency he embarked in railroad speculations, which proved unsuccessful, and he became a bankrupt. In 1877 he came to this City with his family, and endeavored to begin a new career. He did not succeed, and in the same year he returned to Denmark, where he now carries on a small banking business in Copenhagen.

A SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

Ludwig Oppenheim, alias "French Louis," a well-known shoplifter, whose picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery, was arrested last evening by Detectives Cosgrove and Hines, of the Central Office, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that Oppenheim went to the store of James Semple, No. 148 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and selected four cardigan jackets valued at $36, which he ordered to be sent to his house, to be paid for on delivery. A lad was sent with the goods with him, and when they reached the Fulton Ferry, New-York, Oppenheim told the boy to return to the store for a parcel he had left there. The boy went back to the store, did not find any parcel there, and when he returned to the ferry-house Oppenheim had disappeared with the jackets. On being taken to Police Head-quarters he was identified by Mr. Semple, and he will be arraigned in court to-day.

LOCKED UP BY HIS WIFE.

William J. Gregory is among the inmates of the Hudson County Jail on Jersey City Heights. For several years Gregory was known to the sporting fraternity for his fast horses. He married in Washington, D. C., and lived there in elegant style. After Secretary Robeson's withdrawal from the Navy Department, Gregory secured a contract at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and removed to as attractive house on Jersey City Heights. In the Spring of 1879 he abandoned his wife, and became a boarder in an aristocratic house on Mercer-street, Jersey City. His wife charged him with undue intimacies with his boarding mistress, and in April, 1880 she empowered suit against him for divorce. The court allowed her $15 per week alimony. Gregory paid the allowance for a time, but the fates being against him, he was unable to pay any longer, and went out of the State. Nine weeks ago there arrived in Gregory's name of alimony. On the application of Mrs. Gregory's counsel, he was attached for contempt, and lodged in jail. He is visited daily by numbers of his friends, who have promised to raise the money necessary for his release. Up to last evening they had not done it.

NEW-JERSEY HIGHWAYMEN.

Burglars and highwaymen seem to be running riot in the northern part of Hudson County. Burglaries are frequent, but the burglars are never captured. A case of attempted highway robbery was reported yesterday from Guttenberg. On Thursday night last William Hoffman, a bookkeeper, in the employ of Louis Hausenstein, the proprietor of a brewery in Guttenberg, went to Union Hill to attend a meeting of an organization of which he is a member. He started for home about midnight, walking along the Bull's Ferry road. He had reached a particularly lonesome part of the road when some one hidden from view by a tree ordered him to "halt." Mr. Hoffman quickened his pace, but seeing no one he started on again, hastening his steps somewhat. Again the voice came out of the bushes, ordering him in peremptory tones to stop, and threatening to shoot him if he did not. Hoffman did not stop to investigate, but started to run. The moonlight helping him to pick his steps. The next moment he heard the report of a pistol, and a bullet whistled by in dangerous proximity to his head. Hoffman increased his pace, and two more shots were fired at him. When he reached the foot of the hill a man jumped out from behind a rock and tried to intercept him, but Hoffman dodged and got by him. The man joined the other in the pursuit, and chased the flying Hoffman up to within about 100 feet of the brewery, and, finding that their victim had escaped, they turned back and disappeared in the darkness. When Hoffman dashed in through the door of the brewery office he fell fainting on the floor from exhaustion, and it was some time before he recovered sufficiently to relate his experience. The people of the northern part of the county have become greatly alarmed by the frequency and boldness of the burglaries and robberies, and the organization of a Vigilance Committee has been suggested.

WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

Secretary of the Treasury Sherman has written a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mr. H. Y. Cummins, of No. 52 Broadway, in reference to the withdrawal from circulation of certain silver and copper pieces:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1880.

H. Y. Cummins, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York City:

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst., suggesting the withdrawal from circulation of the twenty-cent and three-cent silver and the two-cent copper pieces has been received. In reply, I have to inform you that the coinage of the silver three-cent and copper two-cent pieces was discontinued by the coinage laws of 1873, and that of the silver twenty-cent piece by the act of May 2, 1878. Under the provisions of the act of June 9, 1879, providing for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States, the coins above mentioned are being redeemed at the Sub-Treasury offices, and when received are not again paid out.

There is a large amount now accumulated in the Treasury, but there is not at present any appropriation available from which to pay the loss on its recoinage. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

MORE CARP FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The demand for young carp having exhausted the first supply forwarded by the United States Fish Commissioner to Mr. E. G. Blackford, Prof. Spencer F. Bird will send about the beginning of the coming week an additional quota of fish. The New-York State Fish Commissioner, Mr. Blackford, who has voluntarily taken on himself the task of distributing these young carp, can only attend to their packing and shipment. A great many persons desirous of stocking their ponds think that the United States Fish Commission, in addition to supplying the carp, will pay for cans and send a person in charge of the fish. All that the Fish Commission can do is to send a lot of fish to a central point, convenient for public distribution; after that on persons wanting fish devolves the expenses of transportation. The fish which were sent some two weeks ago have been widely scattered over South-eastern New-York and Long Island. Mr. Samuel Wilmot, of Newcastle, Ontario, at the head of the Provincial Fish Commission, has also supplied with 50 young fish. Although carp will thrive in Canada, owing to the extreme cold in Winter, it is quite doubtful whether they will increase as rapidly in size as in our own warmer waters, but still the experiment is worth trying. This enhearer on the part of the United States Fish Commission must undoubtedly result in the free introduction of the carp, a most useful fish in this country, and in a few years to come thousands on thousands of pounds of excellent food will be forthcoming.

MR. BEALL MAKES A CORRECTION.

Mr. J. A. Beall writes to THE TIMES in reference to some remarks which he made at the recent meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club. He was reported as having said that he knew of at least one Catholic church in which the clergyman directed his congregation to vote for Mr. Kelly for Governor in 1872. What he did say was that Tammany Hall could not complain of the religious issue in the local campaign of 1880, in view of the appeals made to Catholics in 1872 to vote for Kelly because of his religion; that he knew such appeals were made and had weight from the fact that in certain Catholic institutions every inmate who voted voted for Mr. Kelly. He said nothing about a direction being given by any clergyman, and does not know of any.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.964 inches; maximum, at 8 A. M. Nov. 13, 30.250 inches; minimum, at 2 A. M. Nov. 7, 29.879 inches; range, .375 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 50.6°; maximum, at 2 P. M. Nov. 11, 68°; minimum, at 6 A. M. Nov. 8, 36°; range, 32°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,726 miles. Remarks—Nov. 7, rain from 1:40 A. M. to 3:30 A. M.; amount of water, .02 inch.; Nov. 11, rain from 1 A. M. to 10 A. M.; amount of water, .83 inch. Total amount of water for week, .84 inch.

A CARD FROM WM. B. RIKER & SON.

We are constantly asked "why and how" we sell drugs, medicines, proprietary articles, in fact, everything we have, at such extremely low prices. We answer with the following reasons:

First—Thousands of people often are unable to obtain actually necessary medicines on account of the enormous prices generally charged. We certainly benefit them.

Second—We know that by selling at the lowest possible prices we increase our business and make more money. For instance, if we sell one bottle of our ELIXIR OF CALISAYA at $1 00, (the regular price,) we make a profit of 75 cents; whereas, by selling a dozen bottles at 75 cents each, (our present price,) thereby saving our customer 50 cents, we realize $3, thus increasing our gain four-fold.

Third—Selling largely, we buy largely and for cash, thus securing the greatest discounts from manufacturers and importers. In short, we believe in large sales and small profits.

In conclusion, we would assure the public that everything we offer is genuine, of the best, and exactly as represented. Inspection of prices solicited.

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Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
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THE VERY BEST AND MOST RELIABLE CLASS OF SHOES AT
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